H.C Burleigh Papers

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(60)

95 Niagara Street,
Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.

November 27, 1963.

Dr. H. C. Burleigh,
Bath, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

A few months ago a friend drew my attention to the M. A. Thesis by E. Rae Stuart entitled "Jessup's Rangers as a Factor in Loyalist Settlement" which has been published along with two others in the book entitled "Three History Theses" by The Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives. As genealogist of the Winnipeg Branch of The United Empire Loyalists' Association, I wrote in for a copy and was interested to note that the author extended sincere thanks to you for your generous assistance in supplying material and offering suggestions. The thought occurred to me that I also should express my appreciation to you for assistance that you gave me quite some time ago. Two years ago I was loaned by the Manitoba Government to the Glassco Royal Commission and while in Ottawa I used the Haldimand references you supplied me with as a guide in the development of quite a considerable collection of material and references from the National Archives, which I now find useful in genealogical matters.

Needless to say I kept my eye out for anything having to do with Sergeant George Rowse. Since you have been interested in the Loyalists settled in the vicinity of Bath, and since for about a century and a half there were Rowses there, though gone now, I shall put down some items that may be of interest to you. At the same time it affords me an opportunity to arrange in chronological order a number of references to historical documents in the National Archives in respect of George Rowse, to use only one of the many spellings that appear. Besides there are several questions scattered through the following pages for which I am sure you can furnish answers or suggest where the answers can be found. It is possible that the references I give may prove useful to other people you may have occasion to assist in the future.

While on our holidays during the past summer, during which we followed the route of Burgoyne to the Saratoga Battlefields, we visited several families of Rowses in and about Providence and Pawtucket, R. I. While there one of my cousins showed me the old Rowse family Bible from which I copied down the following in respect of George Rowse and his family:

"Ransaler District, October 10th, 1773, I, George Rowse, and Christian Shibley were married, she in her 19th year and I in my 23rd year of age.
Catharine Rowse, Born July 19th, 1774.
Ann Rowse, Born January 4th, 1776.
George Rowse, Born October 27th, 1777.
My wife and 3 children came to Canada October 26th, 1783.
Mary Mattan Rowse was born at St. Ours, February 27th,1785, and died the evening of the 3rd April, 1785.
John Rowse, Born February 7th, 1786.
Mary Rowse, Born August 14th, 1788.
David Andrew Rowse, Born December 1, 1791.
Henry Rowse, Born June 17th, 1794.

She born 1754-5
He born (1750-1 49-50)

Elizabeth Rowse, Born June 13th, 1797.
Jacob Shibley Rowse, Born October 18th, 1800.

(B.1749)

My Father, George Rowse, died 13th December, 1832, Aged 83 years.
My Mother, Christian Shibley, died 4 June,1847, Aged 93 years. (B1754)
Jacob Shibley Rowse died 27 April, 1822, at 11 o'clock at night."

(The spelling is Christian in these entries but the entry for her death in the records of Christ Church, Sorel, gives the spelling as Christiana.)

Of the foregoing, Catharine Rowse married Aaron Allen of Sorel. It was Catharine who put up the monument which stands in the cemetery of Christ Church (Anglican) bearing the inscription "Sacred to the Memory of Mr. George Rowse Senior, a Native of The State of New York who died at St. Ours the 12th of December, 1832, Aged 83 years. Erected by his eldest child Catharine, relict of the late Aaron Allen, Esq. 1858." Ann Rowse married Godfrey Seibert. George,Junior, was my ancestor. I find it interesting and a little pathetic that he was born 10 days after the capitulation of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Presumably on the day of his birth George,Senior, was at Ticonderoga, or Fort Ti. Oddly enough there were two Marys. In this case the first was dead before the second was born. Mrs. Eula Carscallen Lapp of Port Credit, the author of "Seven Generations of Carscallens", mentions in an article in the 1958 Papers and Records of the Ontario historical Society running across this same confusing situation in which children with the same Christian name grew to adulthood. Mrs Lapp also mentions the beginning of the practice about this time of giving a second Christian name which occurred in the Rowse family in three cases apparently. The second son, John Rowse, gave rise to a family of Rouses at Orillia. I have only recently gotten in touch with a member of this branch of the family, Mr. E. C. Rouse of 12 Speers Avenue, Weston, Ontario, and we expect to compare notes in the immediate future.

Lapse in McDowall Marriages from 1822 to 1831 — Lapse in Lutheran marriages recorded from 1817 to 1827

Mr. E. C. Rouse tells me that he has a combination marriage license and certificate for John Rouse and Jannet Chapman. It was issued in York in January, 1824, and the two were married by the "Minister of the Reformed Dutch Church at the Bay of Quinte" on the 31st of January, 1824. On checking I find that the first child of George,Junior, and Mary (or Polly) Shibley was called John, possibly after both her father, John Shibley, and the child's uncle John Rowse. I wonder if the John Rowse who finally settled in Orillia would have spent some time on the farm west of Bath before going on. As you will see later, Mary Shibley, wife of George Rowse, Junior, was granted 200 acres of land somewhere. Mr. E. C. Rouse mentions that in a cemetery near Sunderland, north of Whitby, there is a grave stone showing that Allen Chapman Rowse is buried there. He died on May 25th, 1853, and Mr. Rouse thinks that it says he was then 25 years of age. Have you any idea where the Reformed Dutch Church at the Bay of Quinte was? If so, where would one be likely to obtain the records? It would be interesting to see who were witnesses at the ceremony.

Continuing on with the children of George Rowse, Senior, and Christiana Shibley, Mary Rowse died at Sorel in 1871. She did not marry. The third son, David Andrew Rowse, went to Vermont. According

to a very detailed family tree which has been prepared for this branch of the Rowse family, David Andrew married his cousin whose surname was Rowse. Some of David's descendants live at Richford, Vermont, and some just across the border at Dunham, Quebec, and there are quite a few in and about Pawtucket, R.I., and Seekonk, Mass. If you have occasion from time to time to drop a coin in a slot on a lock bearing the name plate "The American Coin Lock Company", you might recall when you do so that the inventor of the lock was Frank J. Rowse, Senior, who with his son Frank J. Rowse, Junior, manufactures them at Pawtucket, R.I. The fourth son, Henry, gave rise to a family of Rowses at Sorel. There were Rowses at Sorel until 1956. His descendants have pretty well returned to the United States also, living at Putnam, Conn., Woonsocket, R.I., and Providence, R.I. There are also some in Montreal. The fifth daughter, Elizabeth, appears also to have married a Rouse, because I have a copy of a letter signed by her as Mrs. Elizabeth Rouse, dated at St. Armand, Quebec, June 12, 1864.

The name Jacob Shibley Rowse brings me to a request which I would like to make of you. The name Christian Shibley occurs in the book "The Palatine Millers" by W. Bowman Tucker of which I believe you have a copy or have access to a copy. You were so kind some time ago to copy out for me the genealogical record of the Shibley family. Christian is shown as the tenth child of John Shibley, but I do not have the year of birth. The ninth child, Jacob Shibley, is shown as (1770-1837). Accordingly, this Christian Shibley could not have been the Christian Shibley who married George Rowse. But it is possible from the similarity of names that they might have been relatives, perhaps cousins. This close relationship also appears to be confirmed by the name, Jacob Shibley, as the tenth child of George Rowse and Christiana Shibley. Would you kindly check in the book, "The Palatine Millers", to see if there is another branch of the Shibley family with a Christian or Christiana, born about 1754?

There seems to be a tradition that there were four brothers by the name of Rowse or Rouse on Rennselaer's Manor, two of whom fought on the British side and the other two on the American side. There appears to have been another Rouse who came from near Albany and settled in Ontario at a place called Wyoming near Lake Huron. A descendant of his, Andrew Rouse, lived in Toronto and died there quite recently in his 94th year. I have been in correspondence with his daughter, Mrs. G. Marsden, of Toronto. She has written me some interesting stories about this Rouse, although I do not have his name. Mrs. Marsden says she thinks he lived for a time near Rouses Point which may explain the earlier statement that David Andrew Rowse married his cousin.

I have a copy of George Rowse's claim to the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for Enquiring into the losses and Services of the American Loyalists in which he attests to being a resident of Philipstown, Rensselaer District, County of Albany, and states that he joined the British and served as a sergeant until his discharge on the 24th of December, 1783. In evidence of his claim, it was noted on the back of the form that he had testimony from Major Peter VanAlstine, Christian Wehr, John Dusenbury and Jacob Gordineer. An interesting supporting item to the claim is

a letter dated at Philipstown in the Rensselaer District on the 14th (month not clear), 1786, and signed by thirteen of his former neighbours certifying to his property. Among the signatures is that of a Henry Shibley, perhaps a relative of his wife, which might indicate where his wife and family lived during George Rowse's absence. Actually he put in two claims and there is a record of settlement as I shall indicate later. Also among the thirteen signatures appears the name of an Andrew Rous, or since it is near the right hand side of the letter it is perhaps Rouse, with the last letter running off the page. Several other names in this letter were of people who were thorns in the side of the American authorities during the revolution for they turn up again and again in the reports of the "New York Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies, Minutes, Albany County Board", a copy of which is in the National Archives. Mr. Alfred B. Corey, State Historian and Director of Archives and History, The University of the State of New York, Albany, has kindly undertaken to have prepared for me a report on the Rowse family of the Rensselaer area.

I think there is no doubt that George Rowse served throughout the whole period from early in the Burgoyne campaign and recruiting previously to that, until December 24th, 1783. He states this in the claim mentioned above and elsewhere, and this is attested to by officers under whom he served. His name appears fairly frequently in muster rolls and similar lists. In monthly returns where names are not shown, it is fairly easy to verify his presence from the distribution of sergeants in the various companies.

I shall mention the following references, some of which I know you already have:

(1). Haldimand B. 167-1. Number of Men that joined Lieutenant Col. John Peters in the Campaigne Commanded by Lieut. General John Burgoyne and not Included in the Provision or Pay Abstract. George Rowse is shown as one of 68 on pages 17 and 18 under the heading "The Undermentioned Men Joined the Corps 16th August and left the 22nd following." On page 30 of the same volume this group is referred to as Governor Brown's Brigade. It would be interesting some time to see an article worked up on this brigade.

(2). Haldimand B. 167-1, Page 61. Pay Roll of Captain Christian Wehrs Company of the Kings Loyal Americans Commencing 27th August and Ending the 24th October, 1777, Inclusive. There are three sergeants, George Rouse, John Simmon and Will'm Suals.

(3). Haldimand B. 167-1, Page 73. Roll of His Majestys the Kings Loyal Americans Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Jessup with the Casualties between the 27th August and 24th October, 1777. Captain Christian Wehr's Company. Sergeants: George Rouse, John Simmons, William Souls.

(4). Haldimand B. 167-2, Page 216. Kings Loyal Americans -- Captain Wehr's Company contains name of Sergeant George Rouse commencing 27 August, ending 24th October.

(5). Haldimand B. 167-1, Pages 48, 49 and 50. Subsistence wanted for His Majestys the Kings Loyal Americans Commanded by Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Jessup on the Expedition under the Command of Lieutenant General Burgoyne Commencing 25 June and ending 24th October, 1777 (Extract of Gen'l Orders Batten Kill 24 August 1777 - It is the General's Intention that the Loyalists shall receive pay the same as the King's Troops.) On page 49 are listed twelve sergeants: Peter Carrigan, Francis Scott, James McNeil, William Balster, Benony Willson, George Rowes, John Simmon, William Solle, Martin Kelly, Conrade Patterson, John Hilligar, George Charters.

(6). Haldimand B. 167-1, Pages 384, 385, and 386. A List of Loyalists supplied with "gift rations" from the 5th to the 24th October. The year is not shown but it clearly is for 1777. The list of twelve sergeants is the same as the above with different spelling occasionally: Pet'r Carrigan, Francis Scott, Jas. McNeal, Wm. Balster, Benony Willson, Geo. Rouse, Jno. Simond, Wm Sole, Mar'n Kelly, Conrad Petterson, Jno. Hellegar, Geo. Charters.

(7). Haldimand B. 161. Page 66 et seq. Return of such of the Officers and Men of the King's Loyal Americans commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Jessup as served the campaign between the 25 June and 24th October, 1777, inclusive, under General Burgoyne who are now actually in Canada with the commencing and ending of each man's service within the said time. This Corpes was paid up to the 25 June 1777 and have been in pay since the 24th of October Following. On page 69 included in Captain Wehr's Company are Sergeants George Rause, John Simmons, William Souls.

The next two references are the only ones I shall quote in this list in which actual names are not shown. They are included because they show clearly that George Rowse was among those who went from the camp at Saratoga to Canada. I have in my notes a total of some 24 other monthly returns commencing with one dated October 7,1777, and ending with that dated December 1,1781. These show the distribution of the different corps in a variety of ways. It is possible, taking into account those records in which names are given, to determine fairly closely where George Rowse was serving during the whole period of the war.

(8). War Office 28, Vol. 10-1, Page 210. Monthly Return of His Majesty's the King's Loyal Americans Commanded by Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Jessup, Tyconderoga, 1st November, 1777. Captain Christian Wehr's Company is shown as having 3 sergeants present, under convention.

You will remember that Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Jessup stated later that his corps, the King's Loyal Americans, was the only provincial corps that remained doing duty with Burgoyne's army after all the other provincial corps had gone and his corps was under the convention made at Saratoga. this point is mentioned by Stuart in the account of Jessup's Rangers at page 36.

(9). War Office 28, Vol. 10-1, Page 98. Monthly Return of His Majesty's the King's Loyal Americans Commanded by Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Jessup, Lachine 1st December, 1777. Captain Christian Wehr's Company has 3 sergeants present under convention.

(10). Haldimand B.167-1, Page 144. His Majesty's the King's Loyal Americans Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Jessup Raised By Order of his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton for His Majesty's Service 7th Day of June, 1777. Captain Christian Wehr's Company, La Chine 12th January, 1778. There are the three sergeants, George Roush, John Simmon and William Soul. The spelling, Roush, turns up again later. All members of the company have the notation "Under Convention" individually beside their names.

(11). Haldimand B. 167-1, Page 151. Muster Roll of the King's Loyal Americans Commanded by Lieut. Colonel Ebenezer Jessup, La Chine, 12th January, 1778. The names of 11 sergeants are given. Those under convention are: Petr Carrigan, Wm Bulster, Martin Kelly, Jas. McNeal, Jno. Hilligar, Geo. Rouse, John Simmon, Wm Saul. Those not under convention were Francis Scott and Conrad Petterson. Geo. Charters was also under convention.

(12). War Office 28, Vol. 10-1, Page 138. A Return of Capt. Christian Wehr's Company of the Second Battalion of the Royal Reg't of New York, Sorrel, Oct. 11th, 1778. Gorge Rousn is shown as one of three sergeants. The other two are John Simon and Benoni Wiltsey. The name, William Soll, occurs among the list of privates.

(13). War Office 28, Vol. 10-2, Page 241-247. A List of the Officers, Sergeants, Corporals, Drums and Private Men of the King's Loyal Americans Commanded by Ebenezer Jessup, October 24, 1780. On page 241 the names of seven sergeants appear. George Rouse, John Simmon, and Benoni Wiltsey are at Crown Point; Peter Carrigan, Quebec; Martin Kelly, St. John's - sick in Hospital; William Balster, Sorel, in King's Works; Francis Scott, at Mechiche. Incidentally three of the former sergeants were shown as corporals: Conrad Peterson, George Charters, and John Hilligar.

I shall digress at this point for a moment. On page 41 of the account by E. Rae Stuart, it is stated that Edward Jessup and part at least of the King's Loyal Americans accompanied Major Christopher Carleton on his invasion of New York. I might mention that I correspond with a Mr. Oscar E. Bredenberg, Block House Point, North Hero, Vermont, who in a booklet entitled "Military Activities in the Champlain Valley after 1777," gives a very interesting account of this expedition and of other expeditions by Major Carleton and other officers. It appears that on this occasion Major Carleton reached Stillwater which is farther than Burgoyne pressed. If George Rowse were along on this leg of the expedition he must have been very close to his home and family. Mr. Bredenberg has a lovely summer home built in the form of a block house on the site of the Loyal Block House at Dutchman's Point. In a letter I received from him dated August 24, 1963, he stated that he had been away on a scuba diving expedition at Arnold's Bay where he and his companions have found many objects

at the site of the Battle of Valcour, October 13, 1776. Mr. Bredenberg spends his winters at such places as the Library of Congress, at Montpelier, Vt., and Ottawa, "working",as he says, in the Archives. Last year he was at Ottawa and he expects to return to Ottawa again this winter. I have written this background because I believe from the similarity of your interests you might like to correspond with him. At any event I am sure he would not mind sending you a copy of the 37-page booklet I mentioned earlier, of which he is the author.

(14).Haldimand B. 167-2, Pages 249, 250, and 251. List of Men who have been Claim'd by different Corps of Loyalists whose cases were Examined and determined by a Board of Officers assembled for that purpose at Fort St. John, February, 1781. On page 250, George Rusch is shown as now serving with Jessup and assigned to Jessup. (Despite the unusual spelling of the name, this can refer, I am sure, only to George Rowse.)

(15).Haldimand B. 167 - 2, Page 316. Effective Roll of the Corps of Royalists Commanded by Ebenezer Jessup, Esquire, Verchere, 1st May, 1781. Eight sergeants employed as follows: Peter Carrigan, Engineers employ; Wm. Ballister, Verchere, in Quarters; Martin Kelly, Yamaska,on duty; Francis Scott, Machiche, by leave; George Rouse, Verchere,in Quarters; Benoni Wiltsey, St. Jonns, on duty; Colin McKenzie, St. Johns, on duty; Jonn Simons, Engineers Employ.

Colin McKenzie had joined Nov. 15, 1780. It may have been as a result of acquaintance between Colin McKenzie dating back to this period that led to George Rowse's son George,Junior, settling on a farm two miles west of Bath. Part of that farm had been granted to a Colin McKenzie. On page 23 of Cumberland: The United Empire Loyalist Settlements Between Kingston and Adolphustown, it is mentioned that Colin McKenzie had helped to guide Burgoyne on his southward march, and that subsequently McKenzie settled on Amherst Island. I note in the Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records, Volume 1, 1899, at page 20 where the entries of the Marriage Register of the Rev. Jonn Langhorn for St. John's Church Ernest Town (i.e. Bath), that entry No. 32 is for the marriage of Colin McKenzie and Mary Howard, both of Amerst Isle, 15 April, 1794. The witnesses were Jane Howard, Mary McMullen, Thomas Jackson, and Thomas Howard. I assume that this would have been Colin McKenzie, the son of Sergeant Colin McKenzie, taken on strength of the King's Loyal Rangers as a Drummer, November 21, 1780. I do not know if there was any relationship between one of the witnesses at the marriage, Thomas Jackson, and James Jackson, the other initial owner of part of the Rowse farm. The dates of the deeds granting the land from the Crown to Colin McKenzie and James Jackson were both November 25, 1802.

November 12, 1781: Date of formation of Loyal Rangers with Edward Jessup as Major Commandant.

(16).War Office 28, Vol. 10-2, Page 317. Age and Size Roll of Major Edward Jessup's Company of Loyal Rangers, Verchere, 1st January, 1782.Five sergeants shown in this company: Martin Kelly, Benony Wiltsey, John Simmons, Calib Clauson, and George Rouse. George Rouse is shown as 30 years of age, height 5 ft. 8 inches with 4 years and 4 months service.

(17).Haldimand B. 214, Page 295. Certificate dated at Verchere,

January 18, 1782, from Francis Hogel that George Rowse had been a Friend to Government when in his power and citing in support of this opinion an instance when George Rowse had furnished Lieutenant Gershom French with a horse with which he, Francis Hogel, was sent as an express in 1777 by General Burgoyne to General Howe.

Since Gershom French and Francis Hogel, who became officers in Lieutenant Colonel Peters' Queen's Loyal Rangers, had originally been commissioned by Montford Browne, Captain General of His Majesty's Bahama Islands on October 26, 1776, (Haldimand B. 167-1, Pages 1, 96.), to raise troops for a brigade and since as mentioned in item (1) above, George Rowse was listed with that brigade, it is likely that Francis Hogel and Gershom French would have known George Rowse for some time previously. It seems that, Francis Hogel, like many other messengers that Burgoyne sent to Howe and Clinton, did not succeed in carrying the message through.

(18). Haldimand B. 214, Page 296. Certificate dated at St. Johns, February 1, 1782, from Christian Wehr, Hermanus Best, Conrad Best and John Ruiter that George Rowse having assisted Mr. Andrew Palmenteer and others in raising men, was to have been an Ensign in a company to be commanded by Mr. Palmenteer. He had joined a company commanded by Mr. Christian Wehr and since in Canada he had done duty as a sergeant.

(19). Haldimand B. 214, Pages 390 and 391. Memorial of George Rowse of the County of Albany to His Excellency Frederick Haldimand that before he had been driven from the country he had engaged a considerable number of men. Now asked that he be permitted to join some of the new corps, then being raised, as an officer as he was well informed by his friends in the country. He claimed that he could soon complete his complement of men.

Presumably the two letters referred to above as items (17) and (18) were furnished in support of the memorial mentioned in (19).

(20). Haldimand B. 177-1, Page 282. Weekly State of Loyal Block House, showing a total of 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 4 sergeants, 5 corporals and 51 privates, signed by Geo. Rowse, Sergeant, 12th May, 1782.

May 30, 1782: Captain John Walter Meyers' company of the Loyal Rangers formed by Militia Order. The Monthly Return of the Different Corps of Royalists in Canada Commanded by Major John Nairne for 1st October, 1781, (War Office 28, Vol. 10-2, Page 312), has the following notation under the heading Alterations since last Return (i.e. since September 1, 1781): Mr. John W. Myers, as Lieut. with 1 Sergt., 1 Drummer and 18 Rank and file of his Company Joined and put on the Strength of the Royalists. A Return of the Size, Age, etc. of Men Inlisted by and serving under the Command of Captain Jno. W. Meyers, January 1, 1782, (War Office 28, Vol. 10-2, Page 374, gives the names of Joseph Smith as Sergeant, Thomas Burres as corporal, a drummer and 16 privates. All were shown as having either 5 or 7 months service as of January 1, 1782.

(21).War Office 28, Vol. 10-4, Page 458. A Return of the Age, Size, Time of Service and Country, of the Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates of Capt. John W. Meyers' Company of Loyal Rangers, 1st January, 1783, River du Chane. Sergeants are Robert Simson, Joseph Knapp and George Rowse, with the latter shown as 31 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, 5 years 4 months of service and an American.

(22).Haldimand B. 166. General Return of Refugee Loyalists in the Province of Quebec Exclusive of those Quartered and residing at the Upper Posts. This return runs from page 197 to 251. On page 248 Captain John Walter Meyers' Company is listed with Jno. Riter,Lieutenant;Hermanus Best, Ensign; Sergeants: Robert Simpson, George Rouse, and Joseph Knap. These are all shown as from New York as were the majority of the privates listed. Their previous occupations were shown, that of George Rouse being Farmer, Lease Lands.

(23).Haldimand B. 167 - 1, Pages 384, 385, and 386. A List of the Names of some that wish to go to the East of Missisqui Bay. The name George Roush is shown on page 386. As for two or three other sergeants, his name is not included in a list of 10 sergeants shown on page 384, following a list of officers. It would look as though the name George Roush had been added on toward the last by someone who used that spelling we noted in some of the earlier items. No date is shown for this list. However in Haldimand B. 168, Page 57, in a List of the People that have applied by Memorials to His Excellency the Governor for Settling on Crown Lands, included as Item 10, dated July 14th, 1783, is a list of officers very much the same as the list of officers shown on page 384 of B. 167-1. In his claims George Rowse stated that between July 15, 1783, and March 25, 1784, he was at Isle au Noix and St. John's. I would think that the implications of all these items is that George Rowse was elsewhere when this list was compiled, possibly stationed at the Block House at Dutchman's Point.

December 24, 1783: His Majesty's Provincial Regiment called the Loyal Rangers whereof Edward Jessup was Major Commandant was disbanded. In his claims George Rowse said he was discharged on December 24, 1783, as would appear by his discharge. I have not been able to locate a copy of his discharge but I have a Xerox copy of Gilbert Jenne's discharge made from the original in Cardboard File Box marked Land L. C., Clifton Vol. 169(2) file.

(24).Haldimand B. 166, Page 164. St. John's 7th Feb'y, 1784. We the undermentioned Refugee Loyalists, Acknowledged to have Received the following Articles of Clothing against our several names expressed. An allowance granted by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as a Gratuity in consideration of our Distressed Circumstances. Beside the seventh name on the list, that of George Rowse, is an entry showing for 3 children the receipt of 7½ yards of linen cloth, 2 yards of wollen cloth, 2 blankets, 3 pairs of stockings and 3 pairs of moccasins. These were signed for by Geo. Rowse.

(25).Haldimand B. 168, Pages 44 and 45. Return of Disbanded Troops and Loyalists settled on the Signory at Sorel, Mustered the 12th Day of September, 1784. On page 45 appears the name George Rowe (or Rowes),discharged from the Loyal Rangers, with entries in the columns for 1 man, 1 woman, and 3 children, a total of 5 people, entitled to 4½ rations; date of certificate: 14th June; No. of acres cleared, 2.

(26).Audit Office 12/27, Pages 9, 10, and 11. To the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for inquiring into the Losses and Services of the American Loyalists. The Memorial of George Rowse late of Ranslars District, County of Albany and State of New York but now of Sorell in the Province of Canada. The Evidence taken in respect of the claim is dated July 3 but the year is not shown.

(27).Audit Office 13/15, Pages 303, 304, and 305, together with two cover pages. Substantially the same as AO 12/27 immediately above. Evidence is dated Feb. 25,1786, and claim is endorsed on the back as No. 1017, and dated 15th April, 1786.

(28).Audit Office 12, Vol. 109, Pages 264 and 265. There are several columns across the two pages with 25 names of people whose surname began with R. Beside Certificate No. 1791 is the name Rouse, George. Incidentally the name of another ancestor of mine is listed beside Certificate No. 1795, shown as Rogers, Wm. (Now of Cataraqui). This bracket was inserted to distinguish him from Rogers, William (now of Sorel).

I have made reference earlier in this letter to George Rowse's claims. In summary, he states that he had 120 acres on lease from Rancellor in Rancellors District. He had made an agreement with Rancellors in 1768 and was to have a lease in ten years, paying the 10th part of the produce. He had built a house and barn and had cleared 30 acres. His former neighbours said that he had a good stock of corn, furniture, implements, cattle, sheep, swine, two mares and a colt. His total claim was for £ 118.18.1. He was allowed £ 78 in settlement. Another great great grandfather of mine, William Rogers, mentioned above put in a claim totalling £ 155.6.0. and received £ 95. To borrow a term from statistics, the median settlement for the 25 claims referred to in (28) above was £ 61. (The money terms I was trying to indicate above without too much success is supposed to be pounds, shillings and pence. Settlements were all for even amounts in pounds.)

(29).Cardboard Box marked Land L.C., Findlaytown, Farnham (Pt.1) R. G. 1, L 3 L, Vols.197 - 198(1). In file 198(1) is A List of Persons who have obtained Orders for land in Farnham and not included in the Grant. The name of George Rouse is shown as 10th on the list with 200 acres.

In this same box is a letter from Jacob Glen Cuyler dated at Quebec, July 11, 1796, to Lieutenant Governor Prescott in which a request is made for two vacant farm lots on the west side of the 2nd River Pot au Buerre in the Seigniory of Sorrell, known as Lots 12 and 13 each containing about 60 acres. This petition was referred to Attorney-General J. Sewell who, on July

22, 1796, replied to Lieutenant Governor Prescott to the effect that lots number 12 and 13 on the Second River Pot au Beure as appear by the plan of the Seigneurie taken in the course of the previous year were already granted to George Campbell and George Rouse.

(30). Cardboard Box marked Land L. C. Clifton, Vol. 169(2). In a list of land recipients is the following entry: George Rowse in whose Favour an Order of the Governor in Council was heretofore passed for Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Farnham, humbly prays that he may have the same granted to him in Clifton instead of Farnham, agreeably to the option given in the Notifications from the Council Office of the 22nd of August and 4th of December last ... 200 acres. Dated March 31,1793. Samuel Gale, Agent. (The foregoing is similar to that given in Haldimand Q.80-2, Pages 364 and 365.) (Incidentally Godfrey Seibert is shown as receiving 200 acres. George Rowse's second child, Ann, married Godfrey Seibert.)

In this same box is a Diagram of the Township of Clifton showing George Rouse as being granted Lot No. 9 in the Third Range. Godfrey Seibert received Lot No. 11 in the Third Range containing 200 acres. This survey of the Township of Clifton is all detailed in a bulky report setting forth the grants, contained in this same box.

Also contained in this same file box is the following certificate:

"This is to Certify that George Rowse, Sen'r, A Refugee Loyalist and an applicant for waste lands of the Crown hath this day appeared before me, has taken the several oaths & subscribed the declarations necessary for obtaining his Grant.

Given under my hand at William Henry this 27th of March, 1793.

(Signed) James Sawers,
Commissioner."

This is endorsed on the back: Geo. Rowse (200 acres ordered in Farnham ordered to be changed to Clifton.)

I do not think George Rowse settled on either the Pot au Beurre lot or the Clifton property. At any rate when I visited Sorel I found the farm on which the Rowses had lived to be on the west bank of the Richelieu River, about seven miles south of Sorel. I visited the Tuckers who had intermarried with the Rowses and who live east of Sorel in the Pot au Beure area and they had never heard of any Rowse property in the Pot au Beurre region. As far as the Township of Clifton is concerned, I have not been able to run across anyone who knows where it was. According to the diagram of the Township of Clifton, it was bounded on the north by Compton and on the south by Auckland; on the west by Hereford and Barford and on the east by Newport and Eaton. However all of these names except Compton seem to have disappeared from the Quebec scene. On further examination of the map of Quebec I see a Clifton River, the village of East Clifton, the village of Eaton Corner and St. Isadore d' Auckland, all of which are east of Lennoxville. I must go exploring there some time.

(31).Cardboard File Box marked Upper Canada Land Petitions R, 1811-1816. Bundle 10 Nos.1 - 93. R.G. 1 Ls Vol. 426a. Petition of Mary Rowse, daughter of a U. E. Loyalist, John Shibley, and wife of George Rowse of Ernest Town for 200 acres, Jan. 22, 1811. This land was granted but I have no idea where it was.

Well, this grew into a somewhat longer series than I had expected. Since I am retaining a carbon copy of this I am glad I have finally got it all sorted out. Actually other Loyalist ancestors of mine were the Shibleys, Gordineers, Rogers, and Williams families. I have quite a number of references to them which I shall not put down here.

I have one more request to make of you. As genealogist of the Winnipeg Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, I have occasion from time to time to get copies of records for our members from the National Archives. I like to fill in the historical setting by writing a little narrative around the records. Do you have any record of the activities of Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Jessup's corps during the Burgoyne campaign in addition to that shown in his memorial to the Commissioners and in his letter of July 17, 1778, to Lieut. Gen'l Burgoyne? I have a copy of the "Narrative of Col. John Peters, Queen's Loyal Rangers" which was published in the Toronto Globe on July 16,1877, but it deals very generally with the role of Peters' corps. I would appreciate anything you have on Peters' corps and also Pfister's and McAlpin's corps.

If your records indicate anything that I have omitted in respect of George Rowse, I would be glad to get them.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Newell Rowse

C. N. Rowse.

Maj. Jessup's Order Book
in the
Toronto Public Library.

	St Andrews	Plymouth
1582	Rowse	Richard
1586	"	Nicholas
1590	"	"
1593	Rowe	"
94	Rowse	"
98	"	"
1602	"	Jno of Radcliffe bur

Peters
Rowse George
Jessups
Rowse George.

Vermont 1790
Oliver Rowse
James

95 Niagara Street,
Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.

May 1, 1966.

Dr. H.C. Burleigh,
P. O. Box 9,
Bath, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

This is to acknowledge receipt and to thank you for your letter of 24 March 1966 in which you mention three Rouse names that appear in a list of American Silversmiths.

I must also thank you for referring the query in respect of Premier Roblin's U.E.L. ancestry to Mr. C. Loral R. Wanamaker, R.R. No.1, Belleville. I understand that Mr. Roblin sent you a letter expressing his thanks for your kindness in helping to work out the U.E.L. connection of his branch of the Roblin family.

Enclosed herewith are copies of the following material gathered from time to time in connection with my little project of trying to find out where our branch of the Rowse family fits in:

(1) Copies of George Rowse's two claims, one in A.O. 12/27 and the other in A.O. 13/15, and a copy of Jacob Gordanier's claim.

It is to be noted that George and Jacob had about the same type of agreement with the Rensselaers and must have settled there about the same time. George says that he agreed with the Rensselaers in 1768 and Jacob says he made his 10 years before he joined the British in 1777. George used Jacob's name as a reference. As I shall mention later the name Gordanier or versions thereof turn up quite frequently in my search.

(2) A copy of a portion of the Van Rensselaer Manor Lease Map for the year 1787. (The date 1787 supplied by Mr. Phillips.)

The date of this map is one year after that on the letter signed by thirteen of George's former neighbours. This letter is reproduced on page 305 of A.O. 13/15. I cannot make out the month but it looks like the 14th of something in 1786. The six map sections which I have numbered from (1) to (6) inclusive are copies of copies which I obtained directly from the New York State Library, Albany, while the one marked (2+) fits above sheet (2) and partially overlaps it. For one thing it shows Henry Shibley's lease more fully and also the property leased by Nicholas Mickle. This is a copy of one I traced in pencil from a photostat that was sent to me by Mr. Phillips of Nassau, N.Y., with whom I correspond. Incidentally Mr. Phillips includes among his ancestors the Brockways and Shibleys.

(3) A summary entitled "Query re the Rouse Family of New York State."

I prepared this following a trip to the New York World's Fair last summer. I made this summary to send to several Rouse/Rowse contacts mentioned to me by Miss Lucile S. Rouse of Stuyvesant, N.Y. One of the interesting replies which I received as a result of this summary was from a Mrs. Maynard W. Rouse in Nebraska who said that her husband had an ancestor, George B. Rowse, born in New York State in 1807. It is believed that early in life he ran away from home and went to Canada where he resided for several years. Illinois later became his home, then Wisconsin and then Nebraska. Somewhere along the

way he changed his name from Rowse to Rouse. Mrs. Maynard Rouse commented that his change in name was not remarkable for its originality.

(4) A summary entitled "Query re Rouse/Rowse Family of St. Armand, Quebec."

Attached to it is information indicating the presence of a Frederick Rouse who may have made his way from Rensselaer Manor to Quebec. In your letter to me of 17 August 1964 you mentioned that a Rauch, Friederich, occurred in Simmendinger's List of Palatines in the Village of Quunsberg, East Camp, on the Hudson River, in 1717. He is shown as having a wife Maria Catharine and three children. Now I do not know whether Nicca Eliza, John (of St. Armand), and perhaps Rebecca and Jane are connected with Frederick or with the shadowy Johannes mentioned in my Query re St. Armand Rouses. Do you have anything on this? According to Mr. Phillips, a Frederick Rouse had a Van Rensselaer lease dated April 30, 1795, for a farm at Greenbush (Now the Town of Rensselaer).

(5) A collection of items under the heading "Gordanier."

This includes quite a number of items which suggest various connections between the Rouws family and the Gordanier family. You will note that on page 304 and on the reproduction of an outside page of George Rowse's claim, the name of Jacob Gardineer is given as a reference. The series of Gordanier items seems to lead back to a James Rouws (Rous) and Angnetha Gardinier married at Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church in 1731. There is also a record of a David Roush who married a Ariaantje Van Deusen, baptized April 20, 1728, who was a daughter of Martin Van Deusen and his second wife, Sara Gardenier.

Although the James Rouws entries in the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church records are intermingled with those for Johan Caspar Rausch(Rouws), Senior, and his quite numerous family, there seems to be no exchange of sponsorship that is noticeable between those whom I take to be the children of Jonan Caspar Rausch (Rouws), Senior. I have made mention of the family of Johan Caspar, Senior, on the first page of my "Query re the Rouse Family of New York State." Closer examination of the records seems to suggest the possibility that Anna Barbara Boom wife of Johannes Boom was a sister of Nicolass Rouws, Maria Rouws and Christ. Lodewyk since these were all sponsors at baptisms of Boom children. My youngsters and I were hurridly jotting down items in the Kinderhook Memorial Library and the House of History in Kinderhook and did not notice some of these possible connections until we were a good part of the way through. Another Rouws sister may have been Catharina, wife of Ludewig Kerner (Elsewhere Kairle). Their son Niclas was baptized at Goghkem on May 15, 1740, with sponsors Hannes Rausch and Catharina his wife. Oddly enough it appeared that there was a "bee" that day baptizing children of this second-generation-in-America Rausch (Rouws) family. I might as well put down the whole group:

Baptismal Records, Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenburg, Greene County, N.Y. (N.Y.Gen. & Biog. Record, Vol. 82, Pages 172 and 227)

Place: Goghkem, May 15, 1740.

Child	Parents	Sponsors
Niclas	Ludewig Kerner (Elsewhere	Hannes Rausch
6 mos. old	Catharina Kairle)	Catharina, H.W.
Jo. Niclas	Jo. Matthys Laurer	Jo. Nic. Rausch
b. Feb 13	Anna Margreta	Anna Marg. H.W.

Child	Parents	Sponsors
Jo Niclas	Jo Niclas Rausch	Bastian Loscher
b. Feb. 7	An. Margreta	Lisabeth
Maria Christina	Jon. Rausch	Magdalena Mickeln
b. Mar. 12	Anna Catharina	Niclas Kunz

I wonder whether by listing some of the people that George Rowse was associated with it might be possible to work up some kind of odds as to whether George was linked with Johan Caspar Rausch (Rouws), Senior, or with James Rouws (Rous). This does not rule out the possibility of a link existing between Johan Caspar, Senior, and James.

A. Philipstown Neighbours of George Rowse

Let us consider first the neighbours whose names were signed to the Philipstown letter of 1786. I shall assume that Andries Rous was the first person to sign the letter since his signature is at the lower right. I think it is less likely that James Slitor was the first to sign since from the order of the farms on the lease map, it appears that as indicated on the one I have marked section (6), someone in making the rounds collecting the signatures would have visited Dirck Sluyter and James Sluyter in the same swing across country,which would seem to indicate the order is down the right hand column and then to the top of the left hand column.

(1) Andreas (Andries ?) Rous.

Andries son of Hannes Rausch and Catharina was baptized at Ancrum on May 8, 1746, when 8 weeks old, according to the records of Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenburg, Greene County, N.Y. The sponsors were Andreas Mickel and Susanna, his wife. Andreas Rous is shown with two farms on the Van Rensselaer Lease Map of 1787, a northern one of 131 acres on map section (4) and a southern one of somewhat larger dimensions on section (6). Since George Rowse in his claim states that his farm was of 120 acres the thought has occurred to me that perhaps Andreas leased George's land after the Rensselaer people took it back when George's lease would have lapsed.

According to Tucker: Marriage Licences Issued by Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784 a licence was issued on Sept. 2, 1770, to Andrew Rous and Rebecca Lodewick. It is likely that Rebecca was a sister of John Lodewick and that John and Rebecca were children of Casparus Lodewick and Maria Spoor, and very likely grand children of Peter Lodewick and Christiana Rous. If this is so, Andrew and Rebecca were first cousins, once removed. Perhaps the name Rebecca indicates a link between the Andrew Rous-Rebecca Lodewick family and the St. Armand,Quebec, family which contained a Rebecca Rowse (Rouse). (Perhaps I am giving undue weight to the foregoing as compared with some of the following but I think that I should score this as 2 for the possibility that Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior, was George's grandfather and Johan Casper Rouws,Junior, his father.)

(2) John Patten.

There appears to be a John Paton on section (7) of the Van Rensselaer Lease Map of 1787. However I am not sure of the letter P which seems to have been partly hidden by a crease in the old map, which incidentally is said to be very badly dilapidated although

it seems to me that the printed names have come through rather well although the handwritten changes are faded in many cases. Aside from the fact that this farm lies south of that leased to Hendrick Shaver to which one can scarcely attach any particular significance, John Patten does not seem to be connected either with Johan Caspar, Senior, or James. (Let us score this as a point for George not being connected with either.)

(3) Henry Shibley.

Henry Shibley's name appears on section (24) of the Van Rensselaer Lease Map of 1787. His wife's name appears to have been Elizabeth Shontz. It is possible that George Rowse's wife, Christian Shibley, and her three small shildren stayed with Henry Shibley after George joined Burgoyne. They named the children born to them after they settled at Sorel: Mary Matton (died young), John, Mary, David Andrew, Henry, Elizabeth, and Jacob Shibley. With the exception of Mary, Matton, and Andrew, these are all names that occurred in the Shibley family. Perhaps the name Andrew was after Andrew Rowse as someone who had remained friendly to George throughout and after the American Revolution. On the other hand Christian (Shibley) Rowse may have remained on their farm at Philipstown. On page 1024 of the Second Report, Bureau of Archives of Ontario, 1904, it is stated that Elizabeth Schermerhorn, the wife of William Schermerhorn, lived on her farm presumably at "Halleback in Rancellors Manor" and came to Canada in the fall of 1783. Since as will be mentioned later, Hendrick Shaver had a lot at Helback about 15 miles from Albany, it appears that Halleback (Helback, Hilberg) was at the lower right hand corner of section (5). It is to be noted that there are several Schermerhorn farms in this area. I am afraid I have strayed some distance from Christian Rowse at Philipstown. Do you know if there is a listing somewhere of the wives who were sent to Canada in the fall of 1783? Apparently Christian and her three children came to Canada October 26th, 1783.

As another illustration of Christian Rowse's regard for the Shibleys, when little Elizabeth Rowse was baptized at Christ Church at Sorel, Quebec, on July 16, 1797, Elizabeth Shibley was a sponsor by proxy. The person represented was presumably Elizabeth (Shontz) Shibley, wife of Henry Shibley, because Christian Rowse's sister, Elizabeth Shibley, would by that time have been married to Abraham Brumaghen (Birmingham). Henry Shibley and Elizabeth Shontz had a son Jacob Shibley (1770 - 1863) who married a Mary (or Polly) Shans (1776 - 1853). Their daughter was Sally Ann (b. 12 May 1807) who was the wife of General James Richardson. (I believe I read a book by him or about him but I seem to have mislaid the reference.). There is a connection between the Caspar Rausch, Senior, family and the Shans (Shontz) family via a Pieter Lodewyk , presumably the son of Christine Rous and Peter Lodewick. According to the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church records, Andries the son of Pieter Lodewyk and Mareytje Schans, born at Schodack was baptized on Nov. 8, 1744, with Catharina Schans acting as a sponsor.

In the probate papers for the will of David Shibley who died July 12, 1842, mention is made of Maria, wife of John Lodowick of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. This same will also mentions Christian Rowe (Rowse ?) of the Province of Lower Canada, and Jacob, Henry, David, and Mary Shibley of Upper Canada, children of John Shibley. The wife of John Shibley was Ellen Gordanier. (I suppose this will have to score as 1 for the Gordanier-James Rouws side.)

(4) John Bockus

I see that on section (6) of the Van Rensselaer Lease Map of 1787 there is a note on the Casparus Springstein property indicating that it was leased to someone with a name like John Bochus, but as mentioned earlier some of these hand written additions are not very legible. According to Vol.II, Colonial Series, Report of the N.Y. State Historian, 1897, there were several people by the name of Baccus, including a John Baccus, Jun'r in the "above Poesten Kill" portion of Capt. Abraham Van Aernam's Company in the Colony of Rensselaer Wyck, 1767. There is not much to indicate that this should score on either side except that there was a George Gardener, Sen'r,and a George Gardener, Jun'r just a few names farther along. (Let us score this as 1 point for George not being connected with either Johan Caspar, Senior, or James.)

(5) Mical Caning (?)

The name Connyne appears several times in the list of Captain Marte Halenbeck's Company, 1767, page 830 of Vol.II of the 1897 Report of the New York State Historian. This list also contains a Gurt Rosa, which is the nearest thing I can find to George Rowse and also a Harmanis Riecsie. I shall try to find a place later to make a reference to Harman Rausch, son of Johannes Rausch and Catharine Rausch baptized in 1744 at Ancram,according to the Gallatin Church Register,with Joh. Herm. Kuhn and Eliz. Lescher as sponsors. Incidentally Elizabeth Lesscher is shown as a sponsor when James Rouws and Angnetha (Gardinier) Rouws had Johanna baptized in 1732. However Lescher (Lesscher, Loscher) was a common name in those parts, and there were plenty of Elizabeths, so one can scarcely pay much attention to this possible slight hint of a connection. (Again I seem to have wandered off course. Better score this as 1 point for George not being linked to either Johan Caspar, Senior, or James.)

(6) Baltis Roos (?)

According to the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church Records, Baltus Roos, young man from Rynbeek, and Annatje Wood of Kinderhoek, were married on February 23, 1783. Possibly the bride was a sister of Thomas Wood whose wife was Catharine Gardenier. According to New York in the Revolution, there was a Baltus Rouse in the Albany County Militia, Fourth Regiment, of which Kilian Van Rensselaer was Colonel. Mr. Phillips says that Baltus Rouse was in Schermerhorn's Company which was from Schodack. In this same regiment there was a Jacob Rous and a Frederick Rouse. According to the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church records, Jakob Roos, a young man born in the Nine Partners and living at Schodack and Jannetje Ben, unmarried woman, born in the Manor of Livingston, now living at Claverack, were married on June 4, 1781, with bans. It is possible that the Frederick Rouse mentioned abovemay have been the person who later lived at St. Armand, Quebec. (Let us score this as 1 point for the James Rouws - Gordanier connection.)

(7) Derick Willson.

There is a farm listed in the name of Andries Wilson just east of Andries Rouse's southern farm, see section (6) of the Van Rensselaer Lease Map of 1787. Is it possible that Benoni Wiltsey, a

sergeant in Captain James Robbins' Company of Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Jessup's King's Loyal Americans, may have been a Wilson? According to the claim of Benoni Wittser, shown on pages 1081-2 of the Second Report, Bureau of Archives of Ontario, 1904, Benoni Wittser (Wiltsey ?) lived at Phillipstown, 14 miles from Albany. According to the Records of Trinity Church Parish, Christina Rouse was a sponsor when Michael, son of John Wilson and Christina Wilson was baptized on June 4, 1758. It seems to be a reasonable supposition that this Christina Rouse was Christina Rouws wife of Peter Lodewyk.

Incidentally Christina (Rouws) Lodewick seems to have been something of a matriarch. She was sponsor for at least one child of each of the people about which I have speculated in the third paragraph of the first page of the "Query re the Rouse Family of New York State" as being children of Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior, and also of Anna Barbara Boom mentioned on page 2 of this letter. She even shows up a sponsor of children in the next generation. It is possible that she was the oldest member of her family and may have had to "bring up" her brothers and sisters, because Johan Caspar, Senior, must have been a widower for a time. According to the following 1732 entry in the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church marriage book, he remarried:"Caspar Rouws, born in the Palatinate at Neobomburgn in Germany, under the Elector of Mainz, and living at Kinderhook in America, with Christina Wyles, widow of Charles Wyles born in Esopas and living at Kinderhook."

In every other case which I have jotted down, Christina Lodewick appears to have been an aunt, a great aunt, or a grandmother of the child being baptized. Now Jonan Caspar Rausch, Junior, had a child Maria Christina baptized at Goghkem on May 15, 1740, as indicated on page 3 of this letter. It is possible that this Maria Christina may have been the wife of John Wilson. Perhaps I have reached "away out" to find the path of a connection between George Rowse and Derick Willson. However by recording the thoughts that occur to one in this fashion, there is something set down which may be proved or disproved at some future date.(Without too much to go on, let us score this as 1 point each for Jonan Caspar, Senior, and Johan Caspar, Junior, being linked with George.)

(8) Dirck Sliter.

There is a Dirck Sluyter shown an section (6) of the Van Rensselaer Lease Map of 1787, two farms south east of Andries Wilson's farm. According to the records of the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church, when a Jakob Shuyter and his wife Annatje Woodcock had Catharine baptized on June 7, 1778, the sponsors were Thomas Wood and Catharine Gardenier. (This also is rather skimpy evidence, but let us score this as 1 for the James Rouws - Gordanier connection.)

Left hand column

(9) James Slitor.

There is a James Sluyter shown on section (6) of the 1787 Van Rensselaer Lease Map, just east of the Dirck Sluyter mentioned above. (As for Dirck Sluyter, let us score this as 1 for the James Rouws - Gordanier connection.)

(10) Henry S..... (?)

I do not know whom this is to represent. It looks as if it might have been written by James Slitor in preparation for the person concerned to make his mark. Note that before the word, Slitor, of James Slitor's signature had the l and the t touched up, it was quite similar in appearance to this unknown name. Accordingly it is just possible that this may have been meant for Henry Slitor. (Cannot credit a point to any category for this signature.)

(11) Thomas Wood

This may have been the notorious Thomas Wood whose name occurs in the Minutes of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies.(See page 4 of the Gordanier collection of items.) A Thomas Wood is shown as husband of Catharine Gardenier on June 7, 1778, when Catharina, daughter of Jakob Shuyter and Annatje Woodcock was baptized. On Aug. 30, 1778, Catharine Gardenier was listed as a widow,(See Gordanier - page 3). However in a letter dated at Albany Nov. 29, 1781, it is stated that on the previous Saturday the noted Tom Wood and Robert Wheeler were apprehended at Shodac by Cornelius Schermerhorn. Perhaps when Catharine Gardenier listed herself as a widow it was with the intention of throwing people off the trail.

Thomas Wood on page 3 of the Gordanier items is listed along with Moses Dormant, Gershom French, and Francis Hogall as men who, it was understood, were to go off with Andrew Palmerton (Presumably Palmateer). It will be recalled that George Rowse had been promised an ensignсy by Andrew Palmateer. George Rowse was in the group referred to by Lieutenant-Colonel John Peters as Governor Brown's Brigade which was with the Queen's Loyal Rangers from 16th August to 22nd August,1777. George seems to have had some association with Gershom French for it was George who furnished a horse, saddle, and bridle to Lieut. Gershom French for the use of Captain Francis Hogel to take a message from Burgoyne to Howe. According to the report in the Minutes of the Committee for Detecting Conspiracies, vol. ii, p. 343, July 29, 1777, Francis Hogle and William Shower had come the day before to a George Freligh asking pasture for their horses. Apparently from the evidence Hogel had left Burgoyne 7 days before his capture, presumably about July 21, 1777. Do your records indicate where Burgoyne was on July 21, 1777? (Let us score this as 1 for the James Rouws - Gordanier connection.)

(12) John McMullen

There was a John McMullen in Ebenezer Jessup's Corps of Loyalists, listed in the May 1, 1781, Roll as on secret service and on the July 14, 1781, Muster Roll as having been hanged by the rebels. On page 337 of Vol. VI of the Public Papers of George Clinton, General Orders, Albany, Oct'r 26, 1780, contained an item to the effect that Jacob Shell and John McMullen were to be hanged near the Barracks at four o'clock that afternoon, having been found guilty of spying by a general Court Martial. He was said to have confessed that he had enlisted six men before or after arriving in the State. He was shown on the July 14, 1781, Muster Roll of the Corps of Royalists Commanded by Ebenezer Jessup, Esquire, as having been enrolled on 30 Aug. 1780.

Whether there is any connection between the John McMullen

mentioned above and the John McMullen shown on section (4) of the 1787 Van Rensselaer Lease Map is not known. There is a Hugh McMullen shown on the same section. Present Nassau, N.Y., is just off the map to the right of Hugh McMullen's farm where all these roads meet (and still meet). The northern road is the one from Albany through Schodack Centre, through Nassau to Boston (Now Federal Highway No. 20), the one coming in from a south westerly direction is the road from Schodack Landing to Philipstown. In the New York State Library at Albany there is a book called Van Rensselaer Manor - Schodack Surveys. This book contains an entry to the effect that the Henry Shaver lot sold to David Birch, dated 26 Aug.,1790, is on the road from Philipstown to Schodack Landing. (See section (5) of the Van Rensselaer Lease Map.). The road coming north along the west side of Valletie's Kill provided a link with Kinderhook.

Last summer I was advised by a young archaeologist, Paul Huey, of Nassau,N.Y. who was very familiar with this whole area and had excavated the Hugh McMullen site that John McMullen and Hugh McMullen were undoubtedly brothers. Mr. Huey referred to Hugh McMullen as a "Loyalist", by which I assume he meant someone regarded as a "Tory" by the rebels. I note that Coenrad Rous and his wife Cathrina Van der Poel were sponsors at the Baptism on April 3, 1775, at the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church of Margriet, daughter of Hugh M'Mollen and Rosanna M'Mollen. Coenrad Rous (Conrad Rouws) was a son of Joh. Rausch and Catharine born Nov.17, 1741, and baptized at Ankron in 1742, listed in the records of Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenburg, Greene County,N.Y. Sponsors were Marie Cath. Schmidin and Conrad Silbernagel. I think this Joh. Rausch is Johan Caspar, Junior.

I shall list here from Capt. Joacham Staats' Company, A lyst from the East Side, given in Vol.II, Report of the N.Y.State Historian a few of the names that run consecutively on pages 806 and 807: Casper Lodewick, John Lodewick, Phillip Shaver, John Rouws, Koonraet Rouws, John Mackmolen (McMullen ?), Peeter Louwer, Kasper Louwer, Mikel Louwer. Many of the other names in Capt. Staats' Company can be linked to farms on the 1787 Van Rensselaer Lease Map.(Score 1 for Jonan Caspar, Senior, as George's grandfather and 1 for Johan Casper, Junior, as his father.)

(13) John Lodewick

There is an entry in the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church records of the baptism on January 11, 1751/2, of Jonannes, showing Casparus Lodewyck and Maria Spoor as his parents and Pieter Lodewyck and Christiana Lodewyck as sponsors. I would think it likely that Pieter Lodewyck and Christiana Lodewick were the grandparents of Johannes, shown as John Lodewyck on section (4) of the Van Rensselaer Lease Map. His farm was immediately south of Andries Rouse's northern farm. I have already mentioned under the Henry Shibley heading that in the probate papers for the will of David Shibley who died July 12, 1842, reference is made to Maria wife of John Lodowick of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. I cannot score this as a 1 for Johan Caspar Rouws, Junior, since there was a Nicholas Rouse (Presumably Jo. Niclas) who might have been a brother of Christina (Rouws) Lodewick. As mentioned on the first page of my "Query re the Rouse/Rowse Family of St. Armand, Quebec", Nicholas Rouse evidently had strong Tory sympathies. (Score this as 1 for Johan Caspar, Senior, as George's grandfather.)

There are several names given as references in George Rowse's claim on page 304 of A.O. 13/15, but I shall include for scoring purposes only the following:

(14) Jacob Gardineer

I shall not reproduce here certain similarities in the testimony of Jacob Gordanier and George Rowse since a copy of Jacob Gordanier's claim has been included and mention has already been made of certain similarities in their rental arrangements. I think it is interesting to point out that the following names occur consecutively in Capt. Joacham Staats' Company, A lyst from the East Side, 1767, page 305 of Vol. II, Report of the New York State Historian, 1897,already mentioned above under the John McMullen heading: Henry Godanear, Abraham Godanear, Nicholas Godanear, Jacob Godanear. The names Hendrick and Cornelius Gardenier occur on section (3) of the Van Rensselaer Lease Map of 1787.

I have just recently received from the New York City Public Library a copy of "A Map of the Manor Renselaerwick, 1767", showing the names of tenants. This map is folded in the front of "Annals of Albany" by J. Munsell, Vol. 5, published in 1854. Actually it shows the side east of the Hudson as very sparsely settled, and with that settlement relatively close to the Hudson. There were the following four settlers shown on the New York Post Road. Just north of the south line of Manor Renselaerwick was Anthony Poel. North of that was the house of Isaac Muller where the stream south of Schevers place crosses the road. The next place north is Scheevers which I have marked on section (6). Perhaps I should have shown it on Philip Shaver's lot but it seems to be farther south than that. It is hard to locate these places accurately since roads and streams do not match up very well on the various maps. On section (3) I have marked Peter Lodwick's place since it can be easily spotted as between the forks of the stream and on the east side of the New York Post Road on the farm bearing Casparus Lodowyck's name. I have mentioned my visit to Lodowyck's tavern last summer on page 2 of the "Query re the Rouse Family of New York State."A road runs east from Lodwick Tavern and joins the Schodack Centre - Nassau road about half way between these two places.

Although Jno. R. Bleeker, the surveyor who prepared the map of the Manor Renselaerwick dated it 1767, it appears from notations on the map to have been started in 1764. Although the Gordaniers are not shown on this 1767 map they appear from Jacob's claim to have come in about 1767. There are no settlers shown between the four settlers on the New York Post Road and Nassau. At Nassau there was a Wilson, no first name. North of Nassau (Philipstown) was a building marked Michels. As I shall mention later I believe that this was an inn operated by a Nicholas Michael. This may indicate that a building marked with only the last name on this 1767 map was an inn. This might account for the Schevers building being denoted with a single name. On the other hand the full name of Peter Lodwick is shown, although the young archaeologist, Paul Huey mentioned under the John McMullen heading, said that Lodowick Tavern dates back to before 1750. He busied himself while we were at Lodowick Tavern locating the likely spots where the British armies and colonial militia on their way north to meet the French would have camped behind the tavern and had their refuse dumps, things apparently much sought after by archaeologists.

From the locations of the farms of the people that were evidently George Rowse's neighbours on the east of the New York Post Road, it seems to be a reasonable assumption that George's own farm was also east of this road and his statement that he settled there in 1768 would seem to fit in with what appears to have taken place. The Gordaniers might have come a year or two before George did and as can be seen on section (3) settled down stream from Lodwick tavern. On the 1767 map there was nothing marked on this stream between Lodwick tavern and Schodack Mills where this stream joined the Hudson River. This stream is the Vlockie Kill and Castleton is now located at its mouth. (I think I should bring these somewhat rambling remarks under the Jacob Gardineer heading to a close by scoring 1 for the Gordanier-James Rouws side.)

Conclusion based on items relating to the Philipstown neighbours of George Rowse.

The foregoing comes out to 5 points for George being connected with Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior, 6 points for his being connected with James Rouws, and 3 points for neither. Of the 5 points for Johan Caspar, Senior, 4 of them seem to indicate that Johan Casper Rouws, Junior, and Anna Catharina Mickel were George's parents, with one point undecided, perhaps this should be scored as 4½ for Johan Casper, Junior, and Anna Catharina, as George Rowse's parents.

The results of this analysis seem to suggest that I should try to get more data on the James Rouws aspect. Another thing that has crept in is the possibility that George may be connected with Baltus Rouse (Roos), Jacob Rous (Roos) and Frederick Rouse. This suggests some research in the Nine Partners and Rhinebeck areas. There also seem to be some Rauch people in the Claverack area that I should try to get more data on. One should remember that George Rowse after leaving Lieutenant-Colonel John Peters' Queen's Loyal Rangers threw in his lot with Captain Christian Wehr's company, about three-quarters of which were of Palatine descent and who had come largely in a body from Claverack.

This seems to be a good stage to bring this letter to a close. As indicated at several places in the foregoing, I had intended to put down further points by organizing the material under additional headings. Some of these further headings which I had in mind were: Possible Philipstown neighbours of George Rowse other than those mentioned in his claim; Names of some of those in Browne's Brigade or in Captain Wehr's Company with surnames similar to relatives of the Johan Caspar Rausch (Rouws) or James Rouws (Rous) families; Persons mentioned in the Minutes of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies who may have been acquainted with George Rowse. However rather than hold up this letter to you any longer, I shall send it along without completing the more ambitious programme I originally had in mind.

Could I ask you, please, to mull it over in your mind and criticize it? It is likely that you have items that will show that some of my flights of fancy have taken off in the wrong direction. Since you mentioned that you have mislaid the Rowse file, I have tried to fill in a little information here and there which we might already have discussed before. In fact quite a lot of it would have been supplied by you.

With kindest regards, Yours very truly, Newell C.N.Rowse.

Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenburg, now Athens, Greene Co.

1736 24 Sep. Jacob son Jo. Nich. Rausch & Greta
1738 bp 9 July Johannes son Joh.: Caspar Rausch & Anna Cath.
age 7 weeks
" 25 Oct Annatje d. Nich. Rausch & Greta
1740 7 Feb Jo: Niclas son Jo. Nic. Rausch & An. Marg.
" Mar 12 Maria Christ. dau Joh.: Rausch Anna Cath'a.
1741 Dec 14 Johannes son Nic. Rausch & Anna Marg
Ancram
" 17 Nov. Conrad son Joh.: Rausch & Catharine
1746 May 8 Andries son Hannes Rausch & Cath'a.
Ancram age 8 wks
1748 Aug 28 Catharina da Hannes Rausch & Catharina
Kist

Reformed Dutch Ch., Kinderhook.

1732 Caspar Rouws born in the Palatinate at Neabomburg in Germany, under the Elector of Mainz & living at Kinderhook, and Cristina Wyles, widow of Charles Wyles, born Caspus, living at Kinderhook

Vol II

1756 Sept. 26 Willem son Hendrick Rouch & Hilletje Clark
1768 Aug 21 Willem son Willem Crouder & Hannah Rous
1773 21 Mar. Jacomyntje da Conrad Rous & Catharina Van der Poel
1775 19 Feb Marytje da Conrad Rous & Catharina Van der Poel
" Apr 3 Margriet da Hugh McMollen & Rosanna
by Conrad & Catterina Rous

Gallatin Church, Columbia County.

1748 7 Aug Herman s Johannes Rausch & Catharina
1766 22 Apr. Willem son Johan Jys Roos & Margriet Milius

352 - 7808

H. C. Burleigh, M.D., C.M.

Bath, - Ontario

QUERY RE THE ROUSE FAMILY OF NEW YORK STATE BY C.N.ROWSE,WINNIPEG,MANITOBA

I am particularly interested in the descendants of Jonan Caspar Rausch (Rauch, Rousn, Rous, Rouse), born in the Palatinate at Neobomburgh in Germany under the Elector of Mainz. As one of the large number of Palatine emigrants of that time, Jonan Caspar sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, on July 28, 1709, to England. Any one interested in present economic planning would find that the Palatines became the centre of a very well thought-out plan that would have solved three problems for England at one time, including what to do with thousands of Palatines. Accordingly between June 13, 1710, and August 2, 1710, nine ships landed some 2,500 Palatines on Governor's Island, New York City. One ship, the Herbert, did not make it, being wrecked at the east end of Long Island on July 7th. Later in 1710 these Palatines were settled at West Camp and East Camp on the Hudson River in the Manor of Livingston. There is still a town called West Camp but the present name of East Camp is Germantown.

In 1710 Jonan Caspar Rausch took up residence in Annsberg, one of the four villages of East Camp. At that time he had a wife and three children, one of them over 10 years of age. The 1712 subsistence list shows them with four children. The Palatines did not fit themselves easily into an economic plan and soon spread out from the Palatine Camp. By 1720 Johan Caspar and his family seem to have moved north and were living near Kinderhook, N.Y. (Nearly all the places I have mentioned or shall mention can be found on a road map of New York State.)

There are many entries in the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church records using the spelling Rouws, among other spellings, for him and his family. Jonan Caspar Rouse appears to have had at least five children, although I do not know the order: (1) Christine, wife of Peter Lodewick; (2) Anna Margaretha, wife of Jonan Mattheus Louwer; (3) Jo. Niclas, who married Margariet Brendall; (4) Maria, wife of Hendrick Shafer; and (5) Jonan Caspar, Junior, who married Anna Catharina Mickel. The foregoing order is not entirely haphazard since I tried to put them in order by the date of their marriage or the date of baptism of their first child, admittedly not a very substantial basis to go on. However, I have not been able yet to determine birth dates, that is for John Caspar, Senior's children. I have the records of the birth dates or baptismal dates of most of his grand children, however.

In 1730, a Kasparus Rouch (presumable Jonan Caspar Rausch, Senior) petitioned for a licence to purchase 600 acres of land lately found to be outside the Kinderhook Patent. Sometime between March, 1735, and November 1736, Jo. Niclas Rouws, Johan Caspar Rouws, Junior, and Johan Mattheus Louwer, and perhaps his other sons-in-law, seem to have moved from the Kinderhook area to somewhere in the Ancram-Gallatinville area. I say this because the baptismal records switch from the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church to those of Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenburg, Greene County, N.Y. Loonenburg was the former name of Athens, N.Y., which is on the west side of the Hudson River. I do not mean to imply that the Rouse family moved to the west side of the Hudson at that time. There were also entered in the Loonenburg records until 1748 the baptisms performed elsewhere by the Lutheran pastor in charge of the Loonenburg Zion Lutheran Church. It seems reasonable to suppose that the 600 acres Kasparus had applied for in 1730 were located near Ancram .

This brings me to my problem. I am interested in determining the ancestry of my great great grandfather, George Rowse, born in 1749 or 1750. Unfortunately after 1748 only local residents of Loonenburg are contained in the Loonenburg Zion Lutheran Church records. I feel fairly sure that George was a son of either Jo. Niclas Rouws or Jonan Caspar

QUERY RE ROUSE/ROWSE FAMILY OF ST.ARMAND, QUEBEC, BY C.N.ROWSE, WINNIPEG

I would like to know if there are any records available in respect of a Rouse or Rowse family which lived in St. Armand, Quebec, during the early 1800's.

Perhaps it would be useful if I put down some family history as a background.

My great great grandfather was Sergeant George Rowse who prior to joining the British army under General Burgoyne lived in Rensselaer's Manor, Albany County, New York on a farm which he had leased in 1768. He is shown as joining Lieutenant-Colonel John Peters' Queen's Loyal Rangers on August 16, 1777. It appears that as a member of a group sometimes referred to as Governor Browne's Brigade he was with General Burgoyne's army not long after the British reached Skenesborough. My reason for making this supposition is that according to the records he lent his horse to Captain Francis Hogle who was sent with intelligence to General Sir William Howe at New York by General Burgoyne on July 21, 1777. Unfortunately the message did not get through since Captain Hogle and his guide were betrayed by a person whom they thought was a loyalist sympathizer. That, however, is another story, but it is of some comfort to know that it was not due to lack of speed on the part of a horse belonging to the Rowse family that led to the failure of a mission that quite conceivably could have changed the course of history.

George Rowse subsequently saw service with Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Jessup's King's Loyal Americans which, according to the records, was the only loyalist corps which remained with General Burgoyne until his capitulation at Saratoga on October 17, 1777. Under the terms of the Convention of Saratoga, the King's Loyal Americans came to Canada reaching St. John's, Quebec, on November 3, 1777. Accordingly our family date their arrival in Canada from that day. The duties performed and the places where the King's Loyal Americans were stationed at various times during the American Revolutionary War are set out quite completely in the Haldimand Papers in the National Archives at Ottawa. Several loyalist corps including the King's Loyal Americans were combined on November 12, 1781, to form the Loyal Rangers under Edward Jessup as Major Commandant. George Rowse was discharged on December 24, 1783, when the Loyal Rangers were disbanded.

George's wife, the former Christian (or Christiana) Shibley and their three children, Catharine, Ann, and George, Junior, had reached Canada on October 26, 1783. I am a descendant of George, Junior, who was born on October 27, 1777, ten days after the Convention of Saratoga. On that day George, Senior, with the rest of the King's Loyal Americans were some eight miles north of Ticonderoga waiting out a storm on Lake Champlain which brought snow and driving rain.

One of the things which I am interested in discovering are the names of the parents of George Rowse. On page 74 of the Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, War of the Revolution, prepared by the New York (State) State Secretary, it is recorded that a Nicholas Rouse, in the year 1780 was one of eight people charged with disaffection. Also the Public Papers of George Clinton show a Nicholas Rouse of Livingston Manor, New York, as having been fined on the 24th of January, 1781, for having a son join the British.One might think that the foregoing would at least suggest that Nicholas Rouse was the father of George Rowse.

Rouws, Junior. The evidence seems to point slightly in favour of George Rowse being a son of Johan Caspar, Junior. There is room enough for George's birth between the birth of Andries, baptized May 8, 1746, when eight weeks old, at Ancram, and David, baptized on February 15, 1752, at Germantown Lutheran Church. These were two of the ten children of Johan Caspar,Junior, whose baptisms I have noted. On the other hand the last of Jo. Niclas's six children I have noted is Johannes, born December 14, 1741, and baptized on May 27, 1742, at Ancram, as entered in the Loonenburg Zion Lutheran Church records. Accordingly there is lots of room for George in that family.

The reason that I think George was a grandson of Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior, is that in 1768 when George Rowse took up land near Philipstown (now Nassau, N.Y.) in Rensselaer's Manor he had neighbours by the name of Lodowyck, Shafer, Sluyter, Sornberger, Shibley, Spoor, Gardenier and Mikel, as well as Andries Rouse, a son of Johan Caspar, Junior, mentioned earlier. As you may know the Palatines were a very clannish group and all of those whom I have mentioned were related to the Rouse family as aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, cousins, in-laws, etc.

As I write this I cannot help getting an impression of a group something like the Children of Israel on a small scale, moving first from East Camp to Kinderhook, from Kinderhook to Ancram, and presumably from Ancram to Rensselaer's Manor. I understand that a map of Schodack dated 1767 shows the location of Peter Lodowyck's tavern reputed to have been built about 1750. This tavern is still standing on Highway No. 9 just south of the junction with Highway 20 near Schodack Centre. It now contains four apartments. We were shown through it this summer by the present landlord who was interested to have a possible gggg-grand nephew of the original owners call. He took us to the attic, but unfortunately he had sold its contents only a short time before, to an antique shop. I understand that there was a Schever house shown somewhere south of Peter Lodowyck's tavern on this 1767 map, probably also built around 1750. Unfortunately at that time I did not realize that Henry Shafer was another son-in-law of Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior, or I would have paid more attention to the map. I must write and see whether the name is Henry(or Hendrick)Schever. The family names which I mentioned in the preceding paragraph appear on the map of the Van Rensselaer Manor Leases and several of the names are specifically mentioned as neighbours of George Rowse in a letter dated at Philipstown in 1786.

The Report of the New York State Historian for 1897, Colonial Series, Volume II, Page 807, contains a listing of the Militia Muster Rolls for 1767. In Captain Joachim Staats' Company for the east side of the Hudson River, containing 272 names, occur the names Jonn Rouws and Koonraet Rouws.These names are preceded in the list by Casper Lodewick, Jonn Lodewick, and Philip Shaver and followed by John Mackmolen (John McMullen, presumably), Peeter Louwer, Kasper Louwer, Mikel Louwer, Casper Sprynstryn, and Casper Halbeck. I understand that it was customary for a provost-marshal in making out his list to follow existing roads. The list of Captain Staats' Company given above is like a conducted tour of the Van Rensselaer lease map mentioned above. Two of the Caspers, i.e. Casper Lodewick and KasperLouwer were undoubtedly grandsons of Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior. Although I have not checked entries in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for the Springsteins and Halbecks, one would be led to suspect that there was also a relationship to Jonan Caspar, Senior, indicated by the names and the proximity to other descendants of his.

However George seems to be out of this 1767 militia list, perhaps because he did not get a lease until 1768. An interesting point is the occurence of the name McMullen in the list since George's 1786 letter I referred to before includes the McMullens as neighbours. A Hugh McMullen and his wife appear to have been friends of of Conrad Rouse and his wife Catharine Van der Poel. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Rouse were sponsors at the marriage of Hugh McMullen and his wife Rosina. They were also sponsors at the baptism of one of their children, Margriet McMullen, in 1775.

I have been endeavouring in what has been said to discern some indication that George Rowse was a grandson of Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior, and moreover, if this is the case, that he was more likely to have been a son of Johan Caspar Rouws, Junior, than of Jo. Niclas Rouws. As part of the proof that he was the grandson of Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior, it has been shown that he lived in an area that seems to have contained many descendants of Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior. Accordingly, I think it is not unreasonable to suppose that George was a grandson of Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior. Turning to the second question as to whether he was a son of Johan Caspar Rouws, Junior, it is to be noted that he seems to have been settled among sons and friends of sons of Johan Caspar, Junior. I have already mentioned that Andries Rouse was a son of John Caspar Rouws, Junior. Now Conrad Rouse, Coenradt Rowse, or Koonraet Rouws, to show only three variations of his name that occurs in various records, born in 1741 and baptized at Ancram, was also a son of Johan Caspar Rouws, Junior. However an element of doubt arises when we come to John Rouws immediately preceding Koonraet in the 1767 militia list because both Johan Caspar, Rouws, Junior, and Jo. Niclas Rouws had sons named Johannes or John.

I would be glad to get any information you have in respect of this Rouse family of the Germantown-Ancram-Kinderhook-Rensselaer area of New York State and in return I may be able to supply assistance since many of the Rouses seem to have gone westward from along the Hudson River commencing either before or shorty after 1790 as indicated by the census of that year. In some cases westward meant farther west in New York State. For Andries and others the movement was up along the Mohawk River. In the case of a third generation Casper Rouse, likely the son of Jo. Niclas, westward meant to Chenango County, New York. For others westward meant on out much farther. I correspond with a Miss Emma M. Rouse of Anoka, Minnesota, who traces her ancestry back to this family. Conceivably there are descendants of these Palatine Rouses of New York State all through the west in the United States and Canada.

Perhaps you will have noticed that I have gradually adopted the spelling Rouse in this summary and I think that is what this family did generally, although our particular branch of which there are members in Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, have adhered to the spelling, Rowse. I think the two versions of the spelling can be explained as follows. As has been indicated, it would appear that the German spelling, Rausch, gave way to the Rouws version of the Dutch Reformed Church records. Later the Rouws family seem to have had much the same two choices that the Louwer family was faced with, i.e., to choose either the u or the w. The records show both spellings for nearly all the third generation people such as Conrad, Harman, Nicholas, etc. For example, in the Linlithgo Dutch Reformed Church cemetery attached to the Livingston Memorial Chapel there is a tombstone bearing the name Nicholas Rouse, died April 24, 1814, and nearby is another stone with the name Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Rowse, died August 31, 1799. An education registration law passed in New York State led to the standardization of

spelling of proper names and it appears the Rouse won out. Incidentally both Jo. Niclas and Johan Caspar, Junior, had a son Nicholas, so I do not know the name of the father of this Linlithgo Nicholas, although I am pretty sure that he, like George, was a grandson of Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior.

May I request that you check your records and let me have any items on this New York Rouse family. I am, as mentioned above, particularly interested in establishing the ancestry of George Rowse (1749 or 50 - 1832) but any item would be very much appreciated. Frequently an apparently isolated and insignificant fact points the way to something of considerable interest. For example, an item in the Kinderhook Dutch Reformed Church record showing Maria Rous (widow of Hendrick Shafer) becoming a church member on February 17, 1753, tied together a whole list of relationships previously suspected but until then open to other interpretations.

If you have any other good Rouse contacts, I would appreciate receiving their names and addresses.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you may provide, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. N. Rowse,
95 Niagara Street,
Winnipeg 9, Manitoba,
Canada.

(Great great grandson of George Rowse and possibly great great great great grandson of Johan Caspar Rausch, Senior.)

P.S. By the way a friend of mine who is much more experienced in genealogical matters than I am says that I am barking up the wrong tree and that George Rowse is clearly of English origin and either he or his family came from the Massachusetts Bay Colony via Connecticut to New York which was a real melting pot.

C. N. R.

September 27, 1965.

95 Niagara Street,
Winnipeg 9, Manitoba,
March 25, 1967.

Dr. H. C. Burleigh,
P. O. Box 9,
BATH, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

I thought you might be interested to hear that I had been successful in getting the baptismal record of George Rowse, Junior. It is one of the items in the attached copy of several entries taken from the records of Gilead Evangelical Church, Center Brunswick, Rensselaer County, N.Y.

The date of birth of George, son of George Raush and his wife Christina, is given as October 27, 1777, the same as in the Rowse family Bible records which I mentioned to you some time ago.

The fact that Conrad Raush was a sponsor at this baptism helps to strengthen my belief that George, like Conrad and Andreas, was a son of Johan Caspar Rouws, Junior, and his wife Anna Catharine Michel.

You will note on this same sheet that there was a George Michel who was a sponsor at the baptism of Catharina, daughter of Friedrich Rausch and his wife Anna, born April 12, 1781. The names Andrew, John, David and Conrad turn up in both Johan Caspar Rouws, Junior's family and in the Michel family. Accordingly one need not be surprised to see a George (Jurie) in both families.

The names David, Jurie, and Nicholas Michael, innkeeper, turn up in the Minutes of the Albany Board of the New York Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in 1778.

You will note the date of little George's baptism, March 15, 1773. According to your account in the Loyalist Gazette of Lieutenant Henry Simmons' Journal, the company of which Sergeant George Rowse was a part spent that winter at Lachine, setting out from there on May 26th for Quebec City. I wonder if George, Senior, made his way back down to his family during that winter.

You will note that Center Brunswick is north of present day Troy. From a copy of the Manor of Renselaerwick 1767 map which I have, Center Brunswick appears to be about 15 to 20 miles north of the farm near Schodack marked as leased to Andreas Rouse on the Van Rensselaer lease map. There was a building marked "Michels" on the 1767 map which may have been the inn kept by Nicholas Michael. This building was on a road that ran north and was considerably east of the road that followed the east side of the Hudson River. It would have been a very convenient back entrance to the part of the Van Rensselaer lease map where George Rowse had apparently lived judging by the signatures of his neighbours on the letter attesting to the property he had owned. Members of the Raush family may have gone to Center Brunswick for the baptisms or the Evangelical Lutheran pastor may have made circuits through the Schodack area. If I ever get to Fonda, N.Y., I must check this point if I can.

I have also enclosed a copy of the letter I received from Mrs. Bussing of the Department of History and Archives, Montgomery County, Fonda, N.Y., so that you might have the address. The $1.00 Catalogue of Genealogical Records mentioned in the letter seems to be a very useful source of material in the event that any members of your U.E.L. Branch are interested in that area, perhaps Mr. Wanamaker of Belleville.

With kindest regards, Newell C. N. Rowse.

Incidentally there are several variations of the spelling of our name including, in addition to Rouse and Rowse, such versions as Rausch, Rouch, Roush, Rouws, Rous, Rows, etc. Last summer my family and I on our way to the New York World's Fair ran across an interesting instance of confusion in the spelling of the name. In the Linlithgo Dutch Reformed Church cemetery attached to the Livingston Memorial Chapel, not far from Germantown, N.Y., there is a tombstone bearing the name Nicholas Rouse, died April 24, 1814, and nearby is another stone with the name Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Rowse, died August 31, 1799. I think this Nicholas Rouse/Rowse was likely the son of the Nicholas Rouse, the loyalist sympathizer.

To complicate matters however, there appears to have been a John Rouse who was also a loyalist. A Johannes Henry Rhos (also shown as John Rohs) joined the King's Loyal Americans on November 23, 1780. You will note that this was the same corps that George Rowse served with but whether one can attach any significance to that is conjectural. I might say that I correspond with descendants of this John Rouse who seems to have lived first close to the Quebec-New York border but later made his way to Ontario, settling at Wyoming near Sarnia. A tradition in their family is that this John Rouse had lived for a time in Canada before the Revolution but returned to the American colonies and, for a time, threw in his lot with them but later changed sides again. Walter S. White at page 95 of his book "Pages from the History of Sorel" mentions that on the 31st of January, 1775, the curé of Sorel buried a young slave of 10 years old who was the property of a Mr. Rows.

One of the things that I would like to determine is whether Nicholas was fined on account of George or John. It is possible that George and John were brothers. There is a tradition in our family that George was one of four brothers, two of whom served on the British side and the other two on the American side.

There are entries for the baptism of the children of a Jo. Niclas Rausch in the records of Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenburg (now Athens), Greene County, N.Y. The following were baptized: Jacob, 1736; Annatje, 1738; Jo. Niclas, 1740; and Johannes, 1741. It seems that Jo. Niclas was at that time living at Ancram, N.Y., and these baptisms were performed by the Loonenburg pastor when he visited his Ancram charge. Unfortunately after 1748 baptisms performed at other charges are not entered in the local Athens records. From army, family bible, and cemetery revords, George was born in 1749, 50, or 51, so if he were a son of Jo. Niclas (or Nicholas) the baptismal record is missing. Incidentally there are records of a Nicholas Rouse and a Jacob Rouse serving on the American side during the Revolution, so these could be the two brothers who fought on the side of the colonies. Moreover, at the time of the 1790 census there was a Jacob Rouse living in Washington County, N.Y., with two sons, Nicholas and George, named perhaps by Jacob after two of his brothers.

I may say that my search for Sergeant George's ancestral links meets frequently with this sort of obstacle. I have mentioned two, the fact that Nicholas might have had two loyalist sons and the second that the Loonenburg records for baptisms performed elsewhere not being recorded after 1748. To complicate matters still further George Rowse seems to have had as his neighbours at Phillipstown in Rensselaer's Manor sons and people more closely associated with a Johan Casper Rouws (Rausch),

Junior, than with Jo Niclas. Thus when George put in his claim for the loss of property, it was supported by a letter dated at Phillipstown in 1786 and signed by thirteen of his former neighbours, one of these, Andrew Rouse, was a son of Johan Casper, Junior, and another neighbour, John McMullen, was a brother of Hugh McMullen, who in turn, judging by sponsorship at baptisms was a friend of Conrad Rouse, another son of Johan Casper, Junior. Now Johan Casper, Junior, and Jo Niclas were both sons of a Johan Casper Rausch,Senior, so I am pretty certain that George was a grandson of Johan Casper, Senior.

I say this because a map of Rensselaer's Manor showing the farm holdings and said to have been prepared in 1787 contains the names of eight of the thirteen former neighbours who signed the letter certifying to the extent of George's losses. This map also contains the names of several other families such as people with the name Lodowyck, Shafer, Sornberger, Michel, Van der Poel and others who were related in various ways to Johan Casper, Senior. For example one of the names on George's letter of certification was John Lodowyck, a grandson of Peter Lodowyck and Christina Rous. Christina was, I think, Johan Casper Senior's eldest child and quite possibly an aunt of George, Senior.

Peter Lodowyck had taken up land in Rensselaer's Manor prior to 1750 and had a tavern on the New York Post Road south of Schodack Centre. This tavern is still standing on Highway No. 9, just south of the junction with Highway No. 20 near Schodack Centre, east of Albany, N.Y. It now contains four apartments. We were shown through it last summer by the present landlord who was interested to have a possible gggg-grand nephew of the original owners call. He took us to the attic but unfortunately he had sold its contents only a short time before to an antique shop. So once more I just missed an opportunity to have access to possible clues.

There was a Shafer house a little south of the Lodowyck tavern which was quite likely built by Henry Shafer, another son-in-law of Johan Casper,Senior, because there was a Henderick Scheever married to a Maria Rous.

I have put in the New York background and would now like to turn to the Quebec aspect. I mentioned that there was a John Rouse, Loyalist, who spent some time on the New York - Quebec border. I note on page 126 of the Eighth Report of the Missisquoi County Historical Society the name John Rowe in a list of some 54 petitioners at Caldwell Manor, Jan. 2nd, 1795. I wonder if this John Rowe may have been John Rouse, Loyalist.

I should perhaps mention that George Rowse and his wife Christiana Shibley settled on a farm at St. Rock on the Richelieu River. They had seven more children: Mary Mattan,(died young), John, Mary, David Andrew, Henry, Elizabeth, Jacob Shibley.

Two of George Rowse, Senior's children married people by the name of Rouse (possibly Rowse) at St. Armand, Quebec. The following entries are from the records of Christ Church, Sorel, Quebec:

Feb. 5, 1820: Married by Licence John Rouse of St. Armand, Farmer, and Elizabeth Rouse of St. Ours. Witnesses Aaron Allen, David Rowse, Lydia Allen, Aaron George Allen.

April 21,1822: Married by banns duly published David Andrew Rowse of this parish and Nicca Eliza Rowse of the parish of St. Armand. Witnesses, Henry Rowse, Brother of David Andrew Rowse; Aaron Allen, Brother in Law to David Andrew Rowse; Elizabeth Allen.

It should perhaps be mentioned that Aaron Allen was the husband of Catharine Rowse, George's oldest child. It is to be noticed that while there are witnesses at both these weddings from the George Rowse side, there are no witnesses from the other Rouse family. Thus if John Rouse and Nicca Eliza were children of Johannes Henry Rhos, Loyalist, it is possible that by this time Johannes Henry had gone to Ontario. Incidentally these Rouses originating from Wyoming, Petrolia, and Oil City, Ontario, have given rise to families now living in Michigan and spreading west from there. Members of this branch of the Rouse family seem to be very long lived people, many living into their nineties, and some over one hundred.

In reading this account, some readers might point out that it would seem unlikely that George and Johannes were brothers since their children, being cousins, would not have married. However, as I shall mention later, it is believed that David Andrew and his wife, Nicca Eliza, were cousins. Moreover, Johan Casper Rausch,Senior, was a Palatine and among the Palatines it was quite customary for cousins to marry.

Elizabeth in a letter dated at St. Armand, June 12th, 1864, wrote to her brother Henry, making reference to their father's share of the land. This is of interest in two ways, first it seems to show that if John Rouse of St. Armand were the son of John Rouse (i.e. Johannes Henry Rohs or Rhos), Loyalist, he had remained in Quebec when his father went to Upper Canada. Also there is the reference to the land belonging to George Rowse, Senior. By an Order dated 9th July, 1798, George Rowse was granted 200 acres of land in the Township of Clifton "instead of the like Quantity heretofore ordered to be granted to him in Farnham." According to a diagram of the Township of Clifton included with the Order, George Rowse's property was in the third range and adjoined 200 acres granted to Godfrey Seibert. Godfrey Seibert of Sorel married Ann Rowse, the second child of George, Senior, as his second wife on July 4, 1808. However, neither George Rowse, Senior,nor the Seiberts ever seem to have lived in the Township of Clifton. Is there any possible connection between St. Armand and the Township of Clifton?

The descendants of David Andrew Rowse and his wife Nicca Eliza went to northern Vermont. William C. Rowse of Los Angeles, California, who did a great deal of research on Rowse family trees drew up the family tree showing 173 descendants of this couple. I have visited descendants of David Andrew and Nicca Eliza at Dunham, Quebec, Richford, Vermont, and Pawtucket, R.I. There is a tradition in that family that David Andrew married his cousin whose surname was Rowse, although her Christian names were not given. I found it interesting some time ago to run across her names, Nicca Eliza. I wonder if Johannes Henry, who was possibly the son of Nicholas Rouse, may have chosen the name Nicca as a feminine version of his father's name.

I notice that John Rouse and his wife Elizabeth had at least three children: Aaron Edward, 1823; Charles Henry, 1825; and Eliza Rebecca, 1832. Again the sponsors were always members of the George Rowse side of the family.

I have run across a Carmi Luther Rowse that I cannot fit into the picture. On 13 July, 1860, Carmi Luther Rowse of Stanbridge, Canada East, was married at Sorel, Quebec, to Catharine Rowse, daughter of Henry Rowse and granddaughter of George, Senior. Their daughter, Mary Jane, was born on March 27, 1861, and christened at Sorel. Have you any idea where Carmi Luther fits in?

Scattered through the foregoing are questions for which I would appreciate receiving answers or suggestions for further search. I wonder if there are records of St. Armand which might give a clue as to where John Rouse who married Elizabeth Rowse came from. There may be a hint on his tombstone or in the record of his death.

If you have any suggestions as to people who might provide information, I would appreciate receiving their names and addresses.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you may provide, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. N. Rowse,
95 Niagara Street,
Winnipeg 9, Manitoba,
Canada.

April 9, 1966.

INFORMATION FURNISHED IN RESPONSE TO:

"QUERY RE ROUSE/ROWSE FAMILY OF ST. ARMAND, QUEBEC"

From Miss Lyla Primmerman, Pigeon Hill, Quebec:
Pigeon Hill Cemetery:
Frederick Rowse who died Nov.4, 1831 ae 78 years.
Elizabeth Rouse wife of John Rouse d. May 18, 1882 ae 84 yr. 11 mo.
John Rouse d. June 18, 1872 ae 81 yrs.
Maria dau. of John and Elizabeth Rowse who died Apr. 20, 1827 ae 1 year.
Mary Guthrie wife of H.C.Rouse b. Dec. 7,1826 d. May 27, 1883.

Rowse farm - lot 104, range 6 Parish of St. Armand West.

Oct. 26, 1806. Peter King married Rebecca Rowse.(Franklin,Vt.)(Register)

Tombstones,Farnham Centre Cemetery:
Gilbert Hyatt d. July 20, 1854 ae. 68 yrs. 5 mo. 7 da.
Rebecca Rouse wife of Gilbert Hyatt d. June 16, 1862 ae. 74 yrs. 7 mo.
Rebecca E. Hyatt wife of James Burnett born April 10, 1825 died Aug.7,1885

Farnham Centre Cemetery:
Jane Rowse wife of Silas Mahannah who died Sept. 22, 1844 ae 59 yrs. 6 mo.

Suggestions:
(1) The Ruiter and Dunn papers in the Public Archives, Ottawa, list those who took the oath of allegiance at Missisquoi Bay so that they might apply for township grants. The information sometimes includes place of origin, and always present residence.
(2) The censuses of 1831, 1841, and 1851, on microfilm at the Public Archives give a great deal of information. The 1851 census lists the names of all residents, gives place of birth, and age next birthday.
(3) Pigeon Hill Cemetery may contain more Rouses - the ones I have listed are the only ones I copied, but there could be others.
(4) War of 1812 Muster Rolls and Pay Lists, Embodied Militia (Missisquoi) in the Public Archives might yield some names.
(5) Copies of church registers in the Prothonotary's Office of the Court House, Cowansville, should turn up some information.

GILEAD EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, CENTER BRUNSWICK, RENSSELAER CO., N.Y.:

Baptisms:

Parents:	Child & date:	Sponsors:
George Raush & wife Christina	George born Oct. 27, 1777 bp. Mar. 15, 1778	Conrad Raush and wife Catharina
Jacob Schermerhorn & Christina, born Ludwig	Jacob Schermerhorn born Feb. 17, 1781	Andreas Raush & wife Rebecca
Conrad Raush & Catharina	Rahel born Mar. 2, 1778	Andreaa Raush & wife Rebecca
Friederich Raush & wife Anna	Catharina born Apr. 12, 1781	George Michel & wife Margretha
Andreas Rausch & wife Rebecca	Maria born May 3, 1783	Casparus Ludwig & wife Maria
Johannes Raush & wife Christina	Anna Margaretha born Aug. 15, 1784	Anna Kayser & her son Johannes Kayser

- = - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.:

Baptisms:

Parents;	Child & date:	Sponsors:
Johannes Lodwik Elizabeth Muller	Rebecke born Sept. 26, 1777	Andreas Laus (?) Rebecka Lodwik

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY

GUY C. SHEFFER
COUNTY HISTORIAN
AND ARCHIVIST

Department of History and Archives

OLD COURT HOUSE
FONDA, N.Y. 12068

CAROL W. BUSSING
SENIOR CLERK

March 20, 1967

Mr. C. N. Rowse
95 Niagara Street
Winnipeg 9, Manitoba
Canada

Dear Mr. Rowse:

We have received your Rowse (Rausch, Rouws, Rouse, Rous) query of February 11th and a search of all our Columbia and Rensselaer County church records shows numerous references to the name. However in checking these records, I found only one reference to George Rowse and his wife Christina, and that was for the baptism of George, born Oct. 27, 1777, baptized, March 15, 1778, Gilead Evangelical Lutheran Church, Center Brunswick, Rensselaer County, N. Y. Conrad Raush and his wife Catharina were sponsors for his baptism.

The only Rous - Lodewyk connection I could find was for Andries Rous who married Rebekka Lodewyk and had a daughter Margaretha, born Sept. 16, 1785, baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Kinderhook, Columbia County. Johannes Lodewyk and his wife Elisabeth Muller were sponsors for this child. The Kinderhook church records contain many references to both Lodewyck and Rouws, the earliest being the marriage of Nicolaus Rouws and Marghriet Brendell in 1732 and James Rouws and Angnetha Gardenier in 1731.

We do not have a Xerox or other copying machine to make copies from our church records. The only way information on the Lodewyck and Rouws families could be obtained from the church records we have here, would be to abstract them from the church records and type them. From the number of references to both names in Columbia and Rensselaer County churches, I'm afraid the cost would be quite high. We do not have the staff to do any compiling and could only send you the references as they appear in the records.

I am enclosing a copy of the Rouws and Lodewyck data found, as mentioned above. The cost of this search (only for a Lodewyck and Rouws connection), is $3.00 and check or Money Order should be made payable to the Mont. Co. Dept. History.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of a catalogue we put out in 1963, covering the genealogical data we have in our department. This catalogue sells for $1.00. I have marked with "V", in Rensselaer and Columbia Counties, those records which are of the Vosburgh Collection. The others we copied from hand-written transcripts. Please feel free to return

the catalogue, if it is of no use to you.

Regarding the name of anyone in Fonda area, interested in genealogical matters to whom you might write, I am sorry, but we do not know of anyone. Montgomery County, as far as we can determine, has not had a professional genealogist since the death of Miss Allie M. Van Heusen, two years ago.

The earliest reference to Shibley I found was the baptism of Annatje, Aug. 18, 1776, daughter of John Shibley and Sarah Gardenier in the Dutch Reformed Church of Kinderhook. In all our records of the Rensselaer and Columbia County churches, only three or four references to the name Shibley were found. Gerrit D. Knoet and Margaret Shibblie had daughter Maria, baptized in Kinderhook, Apr. 30, 1786 and there are records of children of Henry Shibley and Elizabeth Shans in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Greenbush, Rensselaer County, John being the first baptized in 1784.

If there were any Baptist records included in Vosburgh's Collection, I do not know about them.

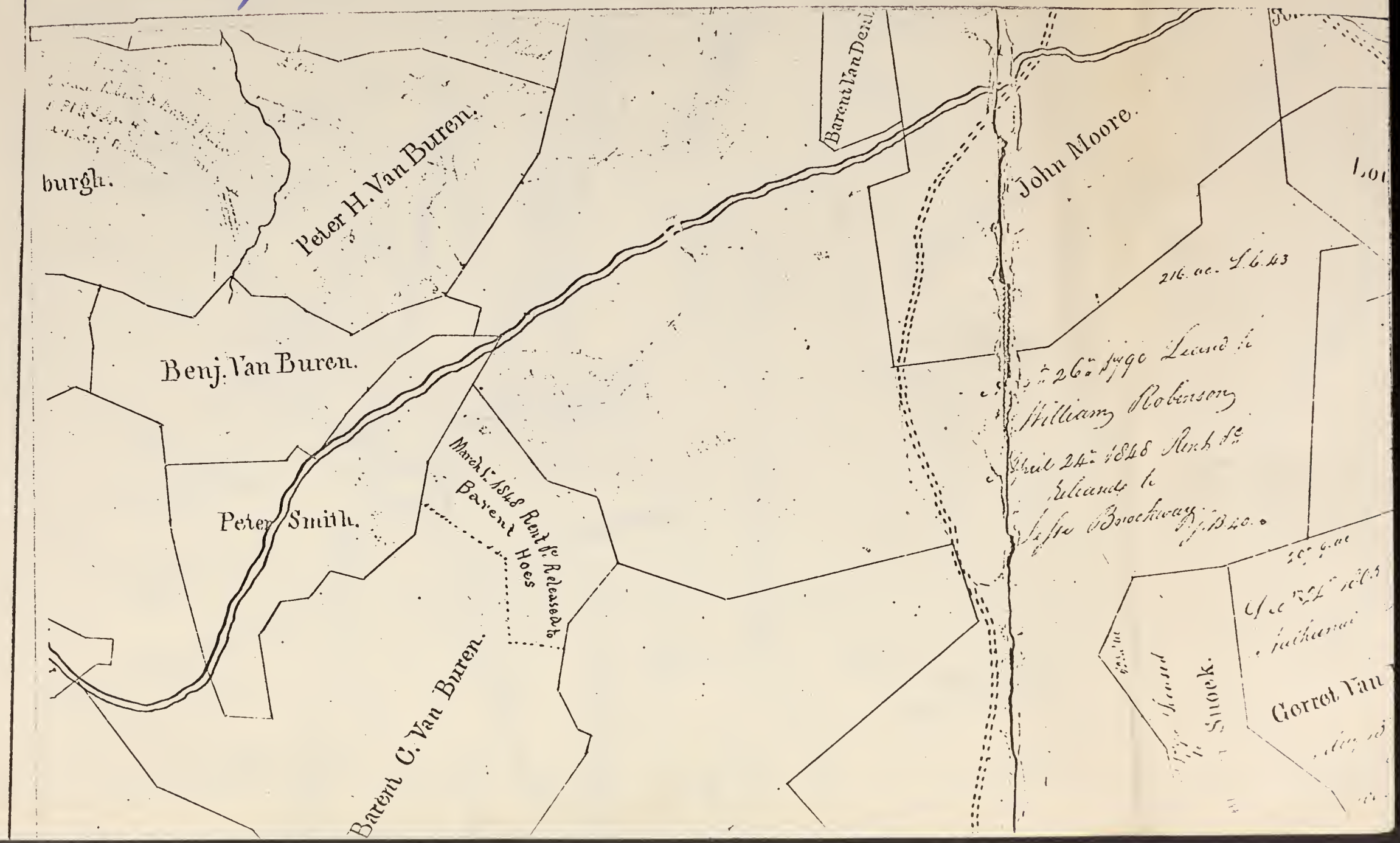
Sincerely yours,

Carol W. Bussing

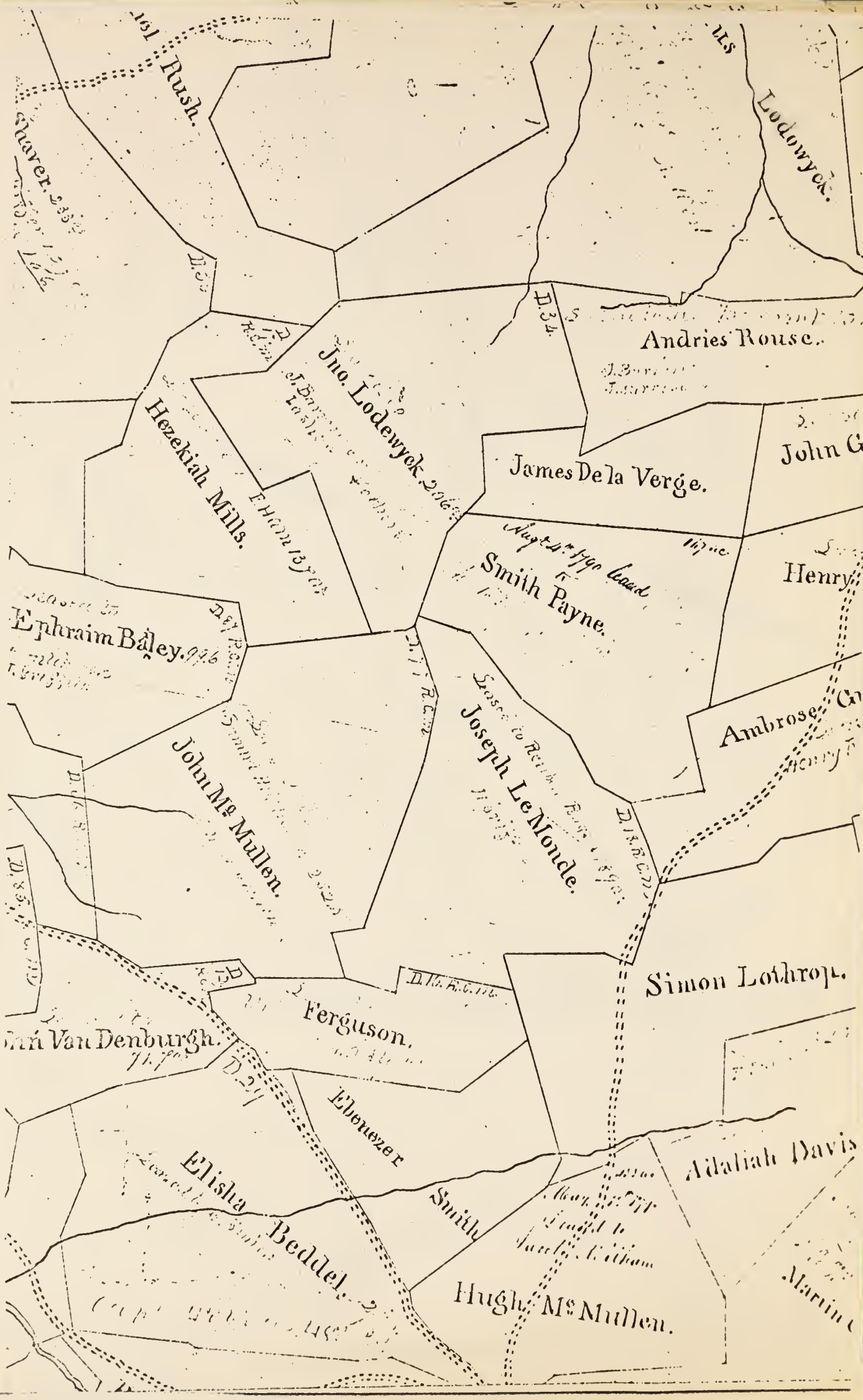
(Mrs.) Carol W. Bussing

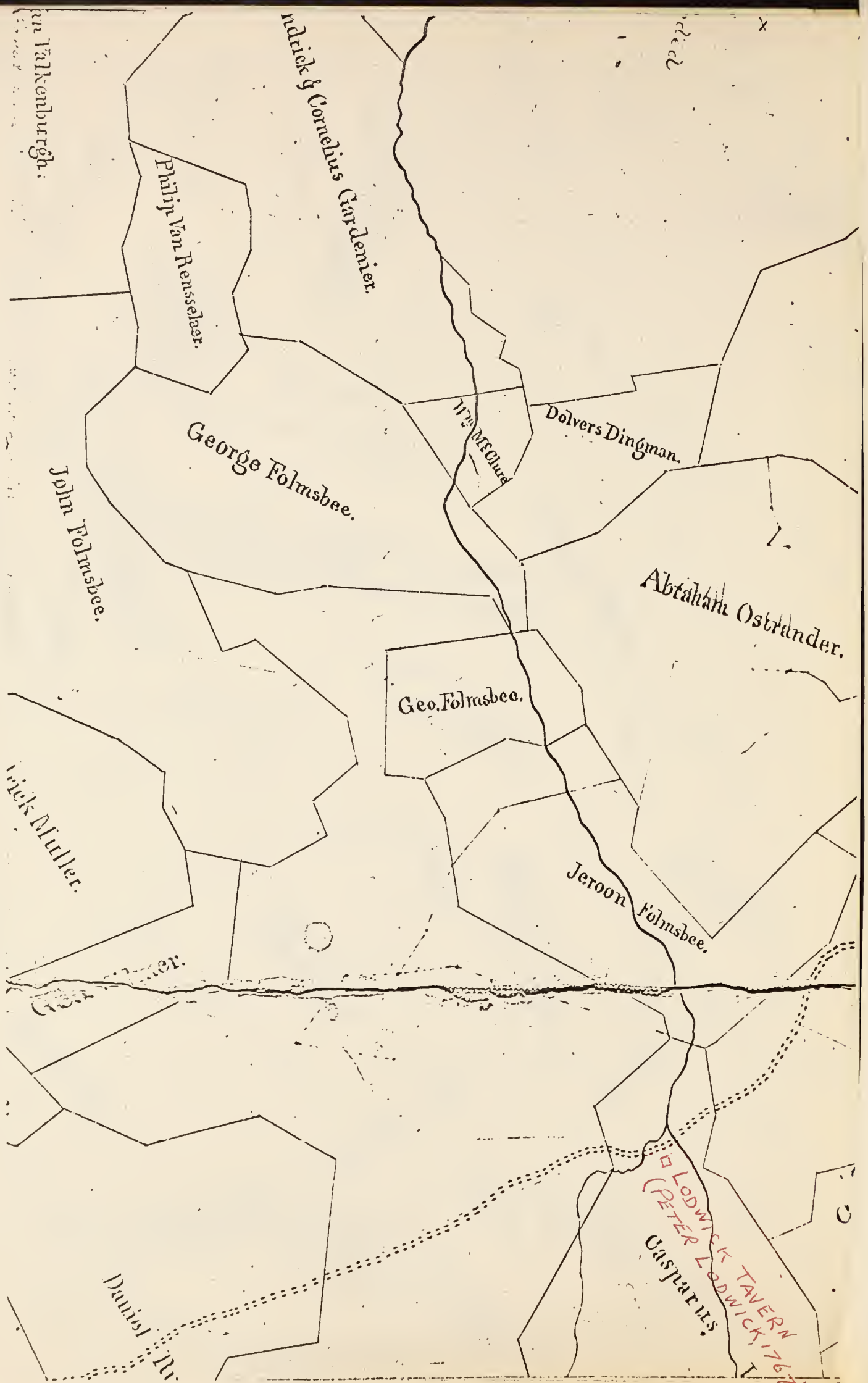
Enc:

From Van Rensselaer Map #11
New York State Library
Albany, N.Y.

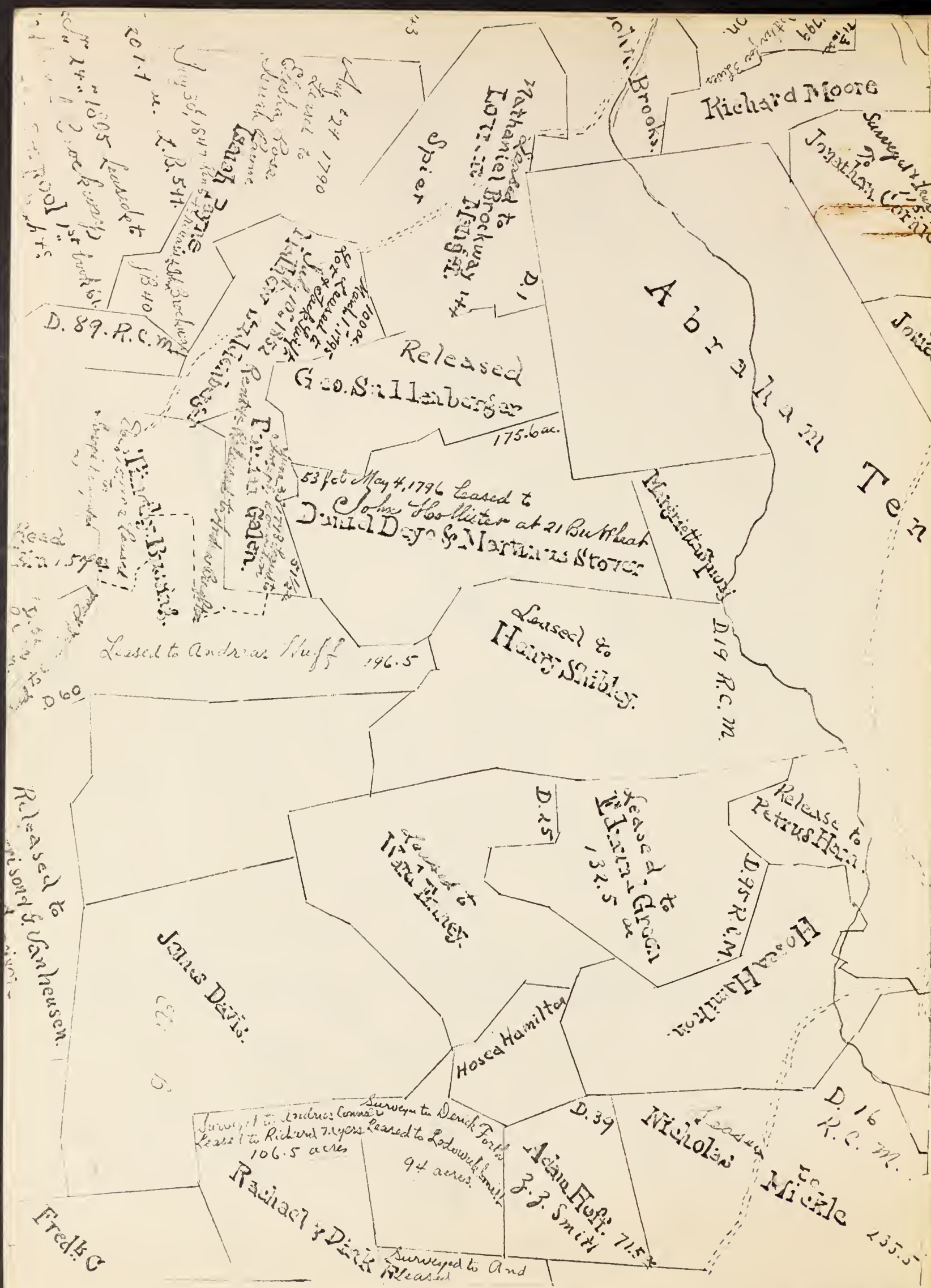


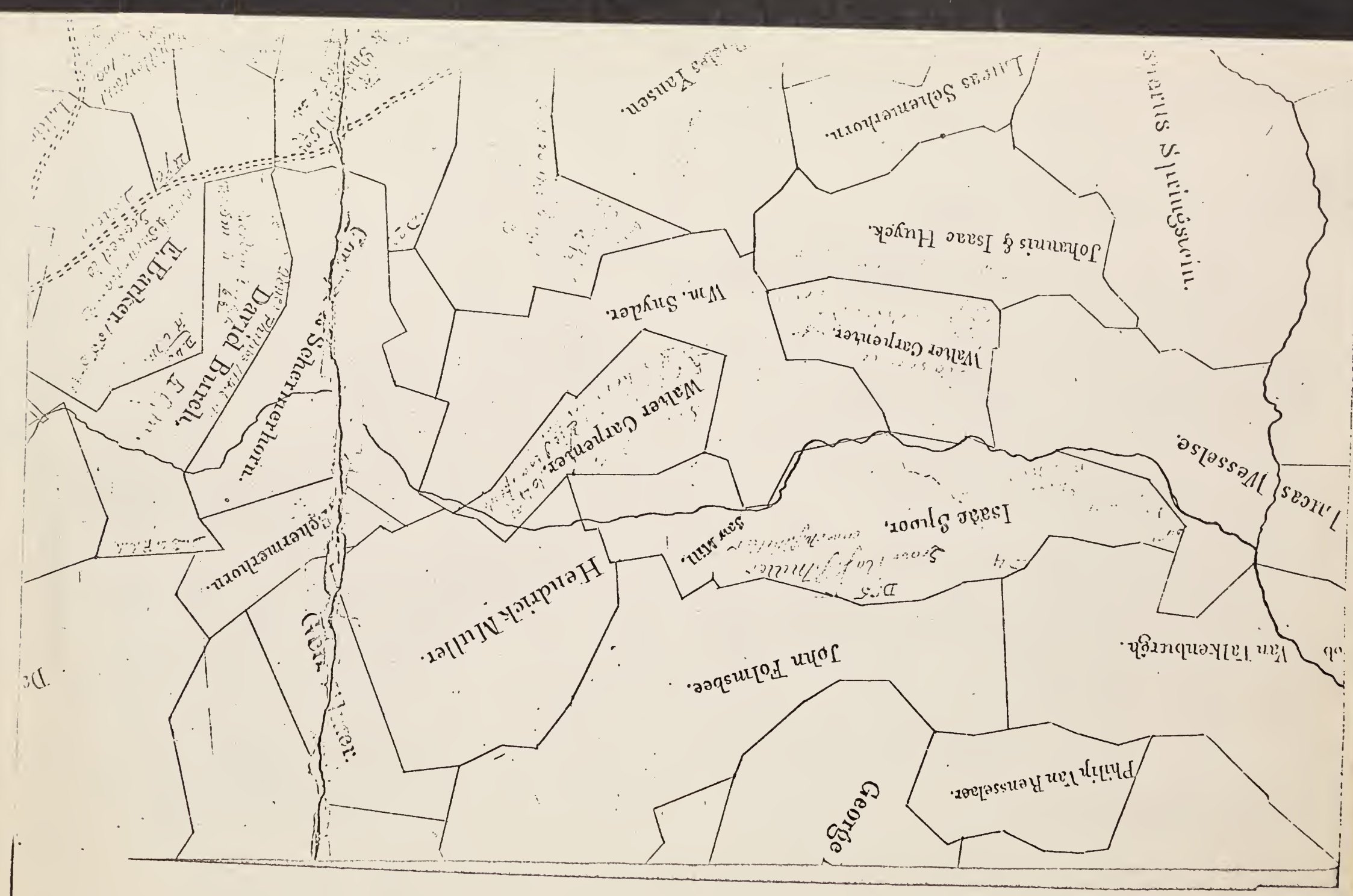

Van Derpool.
Isaiah Payne.
Laurent Mauger.
Mathew Suddenberger.
Geo. Suddenberger.
Bardian Galen.
Daniel Deyo & Martinus Stor
Timothy Bussing.
Henry Shibley
Edmund
Ward Finney.
James Davis.
Aaron Garrison.
Adam Hoff.
Rachael & Dirck Fac
Fredk Coo
& German Filkin
Garrison.
Green.


Rush.
Lodowyck.
Andries Rouse.
Jno. Lodewyck.
Hezekiah Mills.
James De la Verge.
John G
Smith Payne.
Henry
Ephraim Baley.
Ambrose
Joseph Le Monde.
John Mc Mullen.
Simon Lothrop.
Ferguson.
Van Denburgh.
Ebenezer
Elisha Beddel.
Smith
Adaliah Davis
Hugh Mc Mullen.

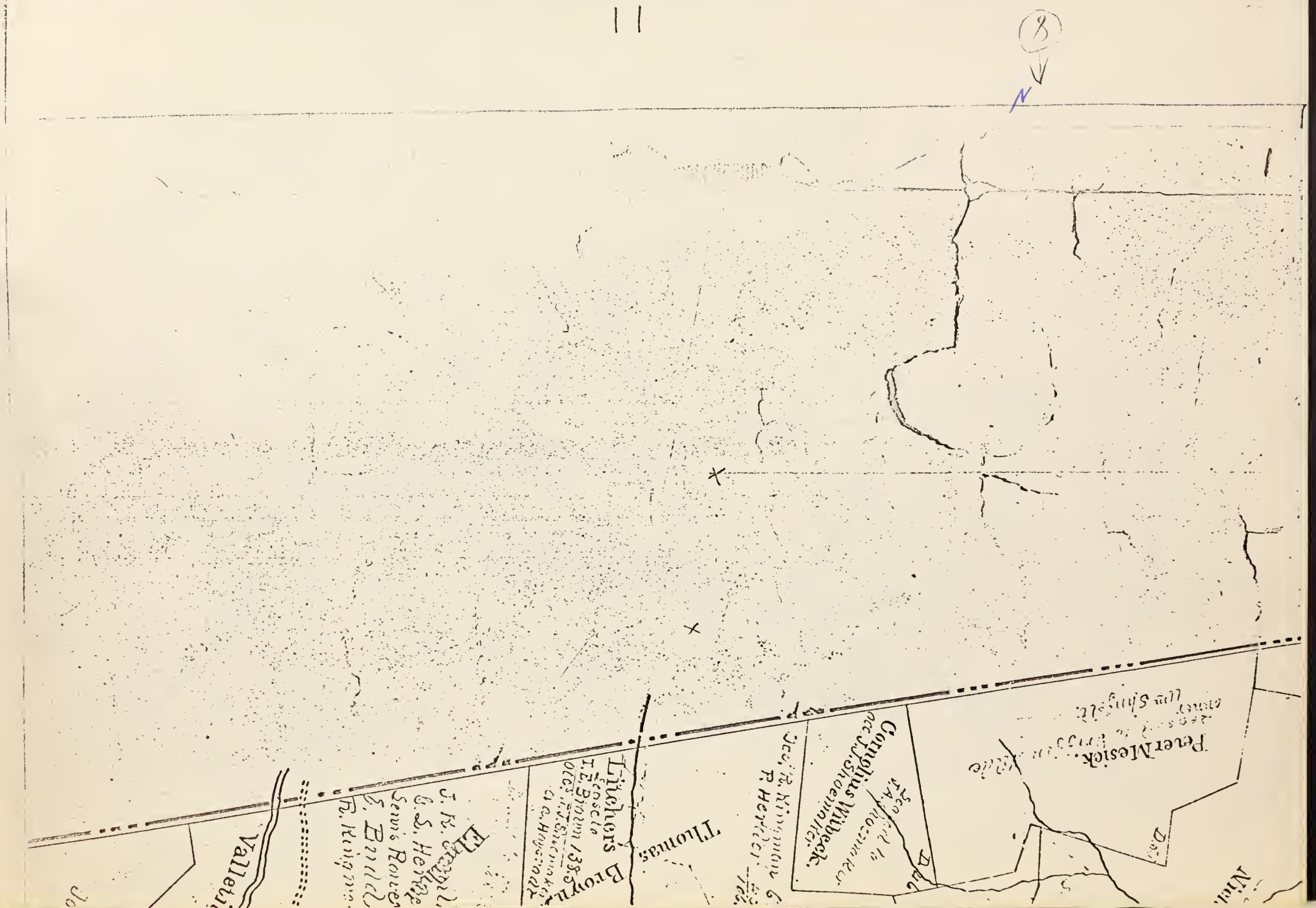

ndrick & Cornelius Gardenier.
Philip Van Rensselaer.
un Valkenburgh.
George Folmsbee.
John Folmsbee.
Wm. McClure
Dolvers Dingman.
Abraham Ostrander.
Geo. Folmsbee.
Jeroon Folmsbee.
ick Muller.
Daniel Ru
Casparus
LODWICK TAVERN
(PETER LODWICK 1767)

6


Richard Moore
Abraham Ten
Released
Geo. Sillenberger
175.6 ac.
Leased to
Hans Shibley
Released to
Peter Hess
Hosea Hamilton
Hosea Hamilton
James Davis
Released to
Richard Van Heusen
Nicholas Miele
Fred. C


Philip Van Rensselaer.
George
John Folmsbee.
Van Valkenburgh.
Lucas Wesselse.
Heinrich Müller.
Isaac Sluyter.
Jan Mm.
Wm. Snyder.
Walter Carpenter.
Walter Carpenter.
Johannis & Isaac Huyck.
Lucas Schermerhorn.
Lucas Yansen.
Schermerhorn.
David Buttel.
E. Bantler.
Schermerhorn.


Nicholas Muller.
John J. Muller.
Ebenezer Dailey.
Philip Shaver.
Nicholas Muller
Wm. Mallory.
Andries Rouse.
Casparus Springstein.
Killetic.
Ephraim Bâley.
Andries Wilson.
Philip Loth.
Dirck Shuyler.
Wm. Shuyler.
John Van Denburg
James Shuyler.
James Peters.
Kill or Pike Pond Brook.


8
N
Peter Mesick
Geo. Mucumber
Geo. J. Shoemaker
Thomas
Brown
Lithgow
Coscia
Valleau
Ellsworth
Lewis Bowes
Lewis Berlin
Lewis Heller


Abraham Moth.
Lucas Schermerhorn.
Thomas Van Valkenburgh.
Philip Schermerhorn.
Isaac Hayck.
Johannis
Lambert Van Valkenburgh
Nicholas Van Valkenburgh.
Henderick
John
Roelof
Lucas
Castle
Garret Kittle
Rensselaerwyck
South Line of Mar
Lots Springs
L. Schermerhorn
Peter Hyghest.

Van Allen Genealogy, vol. 1

Page 55

5 February, 1723/4, Cosper Roush, of Kinderhook, mason, sold to Peter Van Allen, of Kinderhook, yeoman, for £90, a tract of land "in Kinderhook, above Pompoenick, bounded west by the great Kill and so [redacted] by Course to the east side of the plain now belonging to the heirs of Dirck Hendrickse de Bye, and on the south, or south end, to the swamp or CRUPLEBOSS of Peter Vosburgh," the whole having been bought by Roush 1st Sept., 1716 from Jan Dillemont (Albany Co., 6:78).

Parents

Christina	
Peter Lodewick	
Anna Margaretha	Christina, Sept. 14, 1729 Kindelbach Anna, May 27, 1733 Kindelbach
Johann Matthaus Louver	Jo. Nicles, Dec. 15, 1745 Geyl. Rom
Jo. Niclas	Maria, Dec. 31, 1732 Kindelbach Casparus, Feb. 23, 1735 Kindelbach
Margaret Brendell	
Maria	
Hendrick Shafer	Maria, July 5, 1733 Kindelbach Margaretha, Oct. 12, 1735 Kindelbach
Johan Casper Jamies	Anna Maria, Dec. 12, 1734 Kindelbach
Anna Catharina Nickel	
Anna Barbara	Maria, Feb. 4, 1727 Kindelbach Maria, May 16, 1731 Kindelbach
Johannes Boom	
Catharina	Nicles, May 15, 1740 Geyl. Rom
Ludewig Kerner (Elsanna Kaidel)	
Jamies Rouwe	
Agnetha Hardinia	

Sponsors

[illegible]	Christina
[illegible]	Peter Lodewick
[illegible]	Anna Margaretha
Casp. Boom, Kind. 1735	Johann Matthaus Louver
[illegible]	Jo. Niclas
[illegible]	Margaret Brendell
[illegible]	Maria
[illegible]	Hendrick Schafer
[illegible]	Johan Casper Jamies
[illegible]	Anna Catharina Nickel
	Anna Barbara
	Johannes Boom
	Catharina
	Ludewig Kerner (Elsanna Kaidel)
	Jamies Rouwe
	Agnetha Hardinia

1766 22 Apr Catharina da Joh. Peter Roos + Elis. Geert. Koen

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Germantown, Columbia Co.

1752 Feb 15 David son Johannes Rausch + Catharina

1761 Sept 14 Catharina da Nicolas Rausch + Elisabeth.

Reformed Church of Livingston

1755 July 20 Marcus son Johannes Roos + Catharina Michel

1757 Apr 17 Elisabeth da do do

1760 Aug 17 Christina da Herman Bert + Maretje Rousch

1762 July 11 Samuel son Joh: Pieter Roos + Elizabeth. Geertruy Koens

1763 Feb 6 Magdalena dau Herman Bert + Maretje Rousch

1764 Apr 22 Catharina da. Johannes P. Raus (Rauss) + Elisabeth. Decker

Dutch Reformed Church, Claverack

1756 Dec 5 Maretje da David Rausch + Annatje Van Deusen

Reformed Low Dutch Church, Kaatsbaan + Kochkatil

1762 Nov. 1. Maretje da Johannes Roos + Maria

1764 Dec 25 Johannes son do + Maria Bouser

1767 Feb 9 Petrus son Jan Roos + Marya

1769 Apr David son Johannes Roos + Maria

1772 Mar 9 Henri " Johannes Roos + Maria

1777 May 11 Abraham do do

Marriages

1761 Apr 16 Pieter Rouse + Rachel Salisbury

George Rouse b 1752
1769 Dec 2 Geertruy
also 1761 June 2 Antje
1765 Oct 5 Jannetje
1767 Aug 30 Isaak

Dutch Reformed Church, Coksakie

1758. Mar 28 Storm son Gerrit Roosa + Annatje Roosa

1758 May 6 Abraham do do

352 - 7808

H. C. Burleigh, M.D., C.M.

Bath, - Ontario

Dr. Burleigh,
Please send
me one or two
application
forms.
John Chard

PRESS RELEASE

ISSUED BY

Department of Travel and Publicity
September 22, 1959

TIME FOR RELEASE

Immediately

HISTORICAL PLAQUES TO BE UNVEILED IN BATH

On Friday, the 25th of September, 1959, commencing at 2:00 P.M., ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of historical plaques to commemorate the Bath Academy and Jeptha Hawley will take place in the Village of Bath on the Bay of Quinte.

These plaques form part of a series being erected throughout the province by the Department of Travel and Publicity acting on the advice of the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario. It is hoped that they will stimulate an interest in local history among our own citizens and furnish an attraction to tourists.

Friday's ceremony is being sponsored by the Bath Centennial Committee together with the Lennox and Addington Historical Society. The ceremony has been timed to coincide with the centennial celebrations of the incorporation of the Village of Bath. Dr. H.C. Burleigh, a highly regarded local historian, will act as programme chairman at the unveilings and the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board will be represented by Prof. G.F.G. Stanley of the Royal Military College, Kingston. Among those taking part in the ceremony will be: Mr. Norris Whitney, M.P.P. (Prince Edward-Lennox); Reeve Ronald Green of Bath; Mrs. Norman Hutcheson, Vice-President of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society; and Mrs. Ronald Green, Co-Chairman of the Bath School Board. The

plaque to the Bath Academy will be unveiled by Mr. Ronald Green and that to Captain Jeptha Hawley by Mr. J.A. Hawley.

One plaque commemorates the Hawley House and its first resident Captain Jeptha Hawley, U.E.L. This home is believed to be the oldest remaining in the Bay of Quinte District and one of the earliest in the province. It was mentioned by the Rev. John Stuart who visited it in 1785. The stone portion was added between 1787 and 1799 to furnish living quarters for the Rev. John Langhorn who established several Anglican churches in the Bay of Quinte area.

Jeptha Hawley was born in New Milford, Connecticut in 1740. The Hawley family had long been prominent residents of that colony, and members of the family including Jeptha's father, Jehiel, had held seats in the colonial legislature for eighty consecutive years.

Jeptha took up land in Arlington, Vermont and was residing there at the outbreak of the American Revolution. With a long tradition of loyalty to the Crown, he joined General Burgoyne's invading army at Crown Point in 1776. When the British General was compelled to surrender at Saratoga, Jeptha escaped and made his way northward to re-join the loyal forces. For several years thereafter he served actively with Captain Samuel Adam's independent corps of rangers and batteaumen.

From 1780 to 1783 or early 1784 Hawley was in charge of a Loyalist refugee cantonment at Machiche on the St. Lawrence. In the late summer or fall of 1784 he settled in Ernesttown Township. A respected member of that community for many years he died there in 1813.

The second plaque commemorates the Bath Academy, Lennox and Addington's first public school and one of the earliest of its kind in Upper Canada. It was founded in 1811 by means of local subscriptions raised by the enterprising inhabitants of the area.

During the War of 1812 it proved necessary to station militia units in the exposed settlements near the shores of Lake Ontario and the school building was used as a barracks. Later it was re-opened for educational purposes and had an excellent reputation for scholarship. Its curriculum was rather extensive for those days and included English Composition and Grammar, Greek and Latin, Arithmetic, Geography, "the learned languages and other branches of liberal education". For many years it was kept in operation largely through local effort, but was merged into the common school system under the Public School Act of 1850.

The school's first teacher was Barnabas Bidwell (1763-1833) a former attorney-general of the State of Massachusetts who had emigrated to Bath in 1810. He was for many years a leader in the radical reform movement in Upper Canada. In 1821 he was elected to represent Lennox and Addington in the Legislative Assembly but he was immediately expelled and an act passed making him ineligible for re-election.

His son, Marshall Spring Bidwell (1799-1872), was a pupil at the school. After qualifying as a lawyer he became a member of the legislature of Upper Canada and on two occasions acted as its Speaker. Like his father, he was a strong political reformer although perhaps somewhat more moderate in his outlook. Although he was not directly implicated in William Lyon Mackenzie's

armed uprising in 1837, Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francis Bond Head advised him to leave the province. Bidwell did so and settled in Albany, New York where he became a leading lawyer.

Hartford Times
Genealogical Page

27 March 1943

Query A-2269
Data of Anthony and Timothy Rouse and sister Huldah (Rouse) Bradway; all given as born in New York State and heads of families in Schoharie County, N.Y. census of 1810. About 1843 Anthony and Widow Huldah Bradway removed to Wisconsin
Huldah (bible record) was born April 13, 1775, and her husband, Richard Bradway was born April 13, 1768

---

20 August 1955

Query B-8121
(1) ~~Jonathan~~ Samuel Stewart, Jr., and Elizabeth Rouse were married at Grafton, Rens. Co., N.Y. about 1808-9
Jonathan Rouse Stewart, their son.

---

5 Feb 1944

Query
Samuel Bullock, of Rehoboth (Mass.) marr. 2nd May 26, 1675, Thankful Rouse.

June 17 1944
Reply to A 3319 (I cannot find the Query)
Reference Early Mass. Marriages, Concord, page 39; also Sudbury, page 87.
Elizabeth Roose of Hartford, married Feb 28, 1686. Obadiah Coolidge of Sudbury. She was daughter of Daniel Rose and Elizabeth Goodrich. Also have reference Genealogical and Biographical of Ancient Wethersfield, page 590.

Nov. ~~Dec~~ 29. 1941
Query 9954
Data of Mary Rouse, born about 1705, who married Stephen Winchell, born Windsor, Conn., 20 Nov 1698 (~~sic~~); later lived at Little Nine Partners, N.Y.

Dec 20 1941

Query A-57 BULLOCK-ROUSE (RENEFF)

Data of Thankful Rouse, or Reneff, who married, as 2nd wife, May 26, 1675, Samuel Bullock, born Aug 19, 1643

Had children: Ebenezer, Thankful, Samuel, Israel, Daniel, Richard, Seth.

Jan 31, 1942

Query A-312 BOURNE-ROUSE

Data of Thomas Bourne to Plymouth, Mass., 1636, and of his wife Elizabeth Rouse, with full list of children, with dates.

April 25, 1942

Reply A-312 BOURNE-ROUSE

Children of Thomas Bourne of Plymouth were

1 John, married Alice Barbee.
2. Thomas
3. Joseph
4. Martha, married John Bradford, 2nd. Lt. Thomas Tracy.
5. Ann, married Jan. 21, 1639, Rev. Nehemiah Smith.
6. Margaret, married Josiah Winslow.
7. Sydia, married Nathaniel Silden.
8 Elizabeth, married 1638 Robert Waterman

(Ref Pope's Pioneers of Mass. p 60) E. A. M.

July 11 1942

Reply A-312

Similar to previous reply

2. Thomas (see above) born Marshfield 1647, married 1681 Elizabeth Rouse, daughter of John Rouse of Duxbury and Annis, daughter of John Peabody of Duxbury; of Bridgewater, 1645, and wife Isabel

(References: Colonial Families of America, by Ruth Lawrence
Hist. of Richard Bourne by Dyker
Family of Admiral Bourne, Founder of Bourne, Mass.)

Nov. 7, 1942

Query A-1663

Data of Mary Rouse, born about 1705, married Stephen Winchell of Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Dec. 24 1954

Query B-7296 HOWLAND-ROUSE

Abraham (3) Howland, of Pembroke, Mass. (Samuel-2, Henry-1) married Annie Rouse. Savage says "perhaps daughter of John (2) Rouse and wife Elizabeth (Doty). Proof wanted.

Abraham and wife Anne had daughter (1st child) Sarah, born Marshfield, Aug 25, 1702. Query sent by Mrs. H. S. Howard, 30 W. Cambridge, Phoenix, Ariz.

Oct 8 1960

Reply to C 4369

"Peabody Genealogy", by Selim Hobart Peabody, states that John Peabody mentions in his will John Rouse and his son John Rouse. John Rouse married Annis Peabody. Their children were

Mary, married —— Price.
John.
Simon
Anna, married —— Holmes
Elizabeth married —— Bourne
No daughter Thankful is given ((see A-312))

L. L. R., Utah.

May 7 1960

Query C 4369 BULLOCK-ROUSE

Samuel Bullock of Rehoboth, Mass., married May 26, 1675 Thankful Rouse: her data wanted.

There is doubt that she was Rouse, and perhaps should be Reneff.

Rehoboth, Mass., Vital Records, p. 728 gives marr. of Samuel & Thankful Reneff June 26, 1675, the Supplement gives the date May 26, 1675 and calls her Thankful Rouse.

Mar 25 1961

Query C-5560 COOLIDGE-ROUSE

Obadiah Coolidge, son of Senior + Hannah (Barron) Rouse, born Watertown, Mass., July 20, 1663; died May 16, 1706, married Feb 28, 1686-7, Sudbury, Elizabeth Rouse of Hartford, Conn.

Aug 14 1961

Reply C-5560

The above family called Rose.

Jan 29 1962

Query C-6700 RUSS (RUSE) ROOS

From what English town, parish or country (probably Wiltshire) did John Ruse of Mass. come from? He probably came to New England between 1635-1640. Name and data of wife Margaret asked. First child was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1641.

March 2 1964

Query C-9397 ROUCH (ROUGH, RURIGH, RIVICK)

Want data of Rouch family of N.Y. Marytji Rouch married about 1750, Harmanus Best. In 1790 lived Clermont, N.Y., Town of Livingston. Birth records of 2 children are in Lunlithgo Reformed Church records.

(These the
of the
Manner
Place
are to
Behalf
George R.
are no
which
the Land
Citizens
MB the
Lessee o

No. 1017
American Claims
of George Hunter.

New Claim

~~D.~~ 15th April 1786

Rec 1.

Hoare

J M D

George Ronsselaer of Ronsselaer 303
District, County of Albany, State of New York
but now of Sorel, in the Province of Canada, maketh
oath and saith, that he was not in the Kingdom of
Great Britain or Ireland between the 15th of July 1783
and the 25th of March 1784. And this Deponent further
saith, that he was or utterly incapable of Preferring and
delivering to the Commissioners appointed by act of
Parliament passed in the twenty third year of the Reign
of his present Majesty, entitled, "An act for appoin-
ting Commissioners to enquire into the losses and
services of all such persons who have suffered in their
rights, properties, and Professions, During the late
unhappy dissentions in America, in consequence
of their loyalty to his Majesty, And attachment to the
British Government, or at their office, any me-

[illegible] Government, and [illegible] appropriating [illegible]
ment, claimor request for aid or relief on account
of this deponents losses during the late unhappy
dissentions in America, within the time allowed
by the said act, for the receiving of such Claims by reas
on that this deponent during all such times, viz.
between the 15th of July 1783 and the 25th of March 1784
lived or resided at Island Dix in the Province of
Canada, where the wants of his family and his poverty
prevented him from making any Personal application
to the Commissioners in London. But this deponent
further saith that he did make his Claim within the before
mentioned period, and delivered it Jacob Waterman to be
transmitted to the Commissioners aforesaid, by the hands of
Colonel Ebenezer Jessup

Taken before me at Sorel
this 28 day of February 1786.

Geo Rouse

J. Powell

304

To the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for enquiring into the Losses and Services of the American Loyalists, at the Office of American Claims, at Halifax ..

The Memorial of George Prowse late of Rawlan's Deftrict, County of Albany, and State of New York; but now of Sorel, in the Province of Canada — Sheweth

That in 1777. he joined the British Army, and served as a Serjeant in Colonel Ebenezer Jessup's Corps until the 24th of December 1783. as will appear by his Discharge and from the Evidences and Differences of Peter Vanalstine John Duenbury, Jacob Gardiner, Nicholas Simmons, Lieutenant Christian Ulher, and others if required..

That in Consequence thereof Your Memorialist has truly been a great Sufferer; and sustained many Losses. A Brief Estimate of which is as follows. Viz.

I	120 Acres of Land of which he was in Possession 20 Acres of which was under good Improvements	£90.....
	House, Barn, Barracks & Stevens	46..17.

120 Acres of Land of which he was in Possession, 35 Acres of which was under good Improvement	£90 . . . . .
House, Barn, Barn & Stuff	16 . . 17 . .
one Horse, Notes	9 . . 4 . . 4
one Rifle Gun	2 . . 16 . . 3
Sterling	£118 . . 18 . . 1

Errors Excepted

Your Memorialist therefore prays, that his Case, may be taken into Consideration; in order that Your Memorialist may receive such Compensation, which his Labour and Services may be found to deserve.

Geo. Bingle

305

These are to Inform the gentlement
of the Government Whereas George Roufe
of Philipstown in the County of Albany &
Manner of Rensselerwyck Did Leave this
Place in the year of Our Lord 1777 These are to
are to Certefy the gentlemen that we Value
Belieberg in mealely: that the farm which S.
George Roufe was Owner of when he left this place
was worth two hundred and forty Pounds
which farm he was offerd the money for
the same

Philipstown 14 ber 1786

NB the wheat in Stack & Barock we
believe there was two hundred bushels
two more and [illegible]

Public Record Office Reference:- A.O.13/15

Piece No. 1012 Bancroft Plans
of Hessian Forts.

Two mares and 1 Colte which are Valued at Thirty Pounds three Cows and four Calfs at Nineteen Pounds five Sheep and four Lambs four Pounds One Iron Shod Slay and Tackelin six Pounds One Plow and Irons Thirty Shillings

James Filton
his
Attorney + Lemon
mark

Thomas Wood

John Mc Millon

John Lodewick

Hodonard Rocus

John Patten

Henry Shibley

his
John + Cockins
mark

Michal + Loring
mark

Bates Bradt
[Rice]

Derick Willson

Dirck Filton

The Evidences in favor of this Claimant are

Major Peter Van Antwerp, Bay Kente.
Christian Wher. Lake Champlain.
John Eusenberry. Bay Kente.
Jacob Gardener. Bay Kente.

believe th
two more
Donards th
five Shee
Jacon Sh
Blow and
Isaac
Ebe
Tho.
John.
John Lo

To the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for enquiring into the losses and services of the American Loyalists

The Memorial of George Rouse late of Ransslaer District County of Albany & State of New York but now of Sorel in the Province of Canada.

Sheweth

That in 1777 he joined the British Army and served as a Serjt in Col. Ebenezer Jessup's Corps until 24th Decr 1783 as will appear by his Discharge.

That in Consequence thereof your Memorialist has truly been a great Sufferer

that [illegible] your

Memorialist has lately been a great Sufferer and sustained many Losses - a Brief Estimate of which is as follows Viz^t —

1 — 120 Acres of Land of which he was in possession — — — — — — £90 . . . .

35 Acres of which was under good Improvement —

House Barn Barrack & Nursery - - - . 16 . 17 . 6

One House — Notes . . 9 . 4 . 4

One Rifle Gun - - 2 . 10 . 0

£118 . 18 . 1

Your Memorialist therefore prays &c &c

Geo Rouse

July 3d

Evidence on the Claim of Geo Rouse late of Albany County —

Claimant — sworn —

He was at Isle au Noix & St. Johns in fall in 1783.

Is a Native of America lived in Rensellaers Manor Albany Co —

Joined the British Army 1777 — served the Campaigne — was afterwards in Jessups Corps — served all the War Sergeant — now lives at Sorell —

&c.

S. Was
had
me
they
me

for

in Jersey's Corps — Serg.
Sergeant — now lives at Sorell —

Had 120 Acres on Lease from
Rancellor in Rancellors District Albany
County. He agreed with Rancellors in
1768 — was to have a Lease in 10 years —
paying the 10th part of Produce —
he had built House and Barn
and cleared 30 Acres
could have parted with the
Improvements — Val. the Improvements
at £90 Sterling
He had a good Stock of Horse Cattle
&c which he left on the premises when
he

10 fio
fio

he went to join Burgoyne.

200 Bushells
2 Mares
3 Cows & Calves.
4 Swine.
Furniture —

Produces Certificate from Jos. Ow
8 persons in Chancellors District &c.
(seemingly genuine) that Claimant
had the above property — says he did not
mention all these Articles not knowing
they were lost — thinking his Friends
might have saved them —

Produces Certificate to his loyalty
from Christian Weber.

H. from Dr. Van Alstine and to

o Rouse

o St. Johns

ived in
—
y 1777 —
fterwards
e War
—

they never lost — thinking his Friends
might have saved them —

Produces Certificates to his loyalty
from Christian Weber

Do. from Peter Van Alstine aids to
his good Conduct —

X

11

of 1777 —
afterwards
the War

—

e from
District of Albany
allowance
— 10 years —
produce —
Barn

th the
improvements

Cows Cattle
misses when

298.

Schedule of the Losses sustained by Jacob Gordinier from the Manor of Rancell County of Albany and province of New York but through Loyalty and Attachment to the British Govern.t left the above named place in 1777 and joined the Kings Troops and serv.d until the reducement of the Loy.l Ranges and sustained the following Losses

Lands & Tenements —	£298. . .
Horses Cattle Sheep & Hogs —	74. 12. 10
Farming Utensils & House-hold Furniture —	13. 8.
	£386. . .

New York Currency — £386. . .

Sept. 29th 1819

+ Evidence on the Claim of Jacob Gardiner
late of the County of Albany.

Claimant — Sworn

Says he was at the River Le Chene
in 1783, belonged to Jessups Corps —
Is a Native of America
Lived on Rancellors Manor
Joined the British in 1777 went into Canada
after the Capitulation — served in Jessups
Corps all the War —

No. 1 Had 100 Acres on Rancellors Manor
took it 10 years before he left the Country
he had 10 years free, then for ever, paying
the 10th part of the produce —
he built a house and barn near
60 Acres clear — values it at 100 £
Says it has been sold by the Rebels

N. 2. Had 42 Acres in Hunterback District
got a Grant just before the Rebellion began
it had cost nothing — and he had done
nothing upon it

No. 3 64 Acres exactly in the same way, as
No. 2 —

2 Yoke of Oxen — 2 horses, 2 Colts —
6 Sheep — 7 Hogs — Utensils & Furniture
These Things were taken away by
the Rebels when he went to Burgoyne

James Robins — Sworn

Knew Claimt. — he is a very good
Loyalist —

Lee

300.

He had a Farm on Rancellors Neck he had lived upon it some years. 20, or 30 Acres clear —

Remembers his having a Yoke of Oxen — remembers a Horse —

+